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Brandt won further political leeway at Oreanda



Not even the mishaps that did occur in the course of Chancellor Brandt's visit to the Crimea are likely to blind observers as to the importance of this journey to the sunny south of the Soviet Union.

And not even the most skilful organisation at the Federal government level, in dealing with this country's allies and in acquainting public opinion with the facts would have been adequate to conceal or gloss over the fact that Willy Brandt and Leonid Brezhnev made history in their sixteen hours of talks.

It was, as future historians will no doubt note, in political terms if not in those of international law the event that more than any other since 1945 has corresponded to what used to be called making peace.

In Oreanda an attempt was made, as the joint communiqué put it, to "overcome the strain and stress of the past" and to inaugurate "comprehensive, lasting, long-term cooperation for the benefit of present and future generations... and the consolidation of peace in Europe."

In itself the conclusion of peace is nothing sensational but more than a quarter of a century after the end of the war in question and between two countries such as the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany an event of this kind is nonetheless felt by onlookers to be an occasion of major importance.

It matters little that the Chancellor and his associates are now emphasising that the difficult relations between Bonn and Moscow are now beginning to cease being something special.

Nor does it matter that they add that Bonn has at long last achieved a return to normal in relations with its neighbours to the East, something its allies have brought about some time ago, at this latest juncture in the country's *Ostpolitik*.

The unease that has ensued in France in particular is due to the fact mentioned in as many words by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel that as a result of the encounter between Brandt and Brezhnev the Federal Republic has gained further political leeway.

In bilateral preparations for the conference on security and cooperation in Europe (and unquestionably in other contexts too), to quote one instance suggested by Conrad Ahlers, Bonn's chief government spokesman, this country will now be able to take an even more equal place among its allies.

We will have to make do with dissatisfaction of this kind. Even though some difference might have been made if the allies had been informed at an earlier juncture some unease could hardly have been avoided.

The Federal government in Bonn will have to set about (and has already made a start at) not only smoothing out mishaps but also getting to the bottom of this unease as far as possible.

The decisive factor in assessing the visit as a whole, however, is to consider whether the political gains justify the vistiges of annoyance or mistrust.

The answer to this is already that they undoubtedly do so, regardless of the criticism so far levelled by the Opposition in Bonn. The Opposition has yet to respond in a manner appropriate to the importance of the occasion.

The most important point for Germans on both sides of the Wall and barbed wire is without question that in the course of the talks both sides, as is clearly apparent from the wording of the communique, have stated their intention of ensuring that the return to normal in Central Europe far transcends the Berlin Agreement and ratification of the treaties with Eastern Bloc countries.

There can be no doubt that in the course of such a relaxation of tension in Europe, again to paraphrase the wording of the communiqué, the shooting at individuals must stop and, to put it mildly, the barbed wire emplacements and Walls will not long remain as they are at present.

This is something the Christian Democrats will have to bear in mind not only in assessing Willy Brandt's visit but also in *the debate on ratification of the treaties* with Moscow and Warsaw.

Another important point is that Moscow has not insisted that Bonn formally acknowledges the GDR to be a foreign country.

Instead Mr Brezhnev agreed to a formula that may even leave room for a special relationship between the two German states, always providing, of course, that both are accorded full equality and recognition by East and West, as soon as detente between Bonn and East Berlin has reached the appropriate level.

What is more, Brandt brought back with him a specific pledge by the Soviet Union that troop cuts in Europe are to be negotiated without disadvantages for anyone concerned – and this affects not only Bonn but the entire Western alliance.

This is a formula that can be reconciled with the Western desire for a mutual balanced force reduction – a reduction that takes the geographical disadvantage of the United States into account.

So far there has been no confirmation whatsoever of fears that the Soviet Party leader might have brought pressure to bear on the Chancellor on any point that Moscow holds to be important.

In comparison with all these points the fact that the go-ahead has been given for the signing of the bilateral treaties with the East almost appears to be of minor significance.

These many agreements negotiated over the years will, of course, only be signed once the Berlin Agreement is home and dry but they have in many cases been shelved for years because of disputes over the status of Berlin.

All in all the outcome of the Crimean talks is most gratifying. The clearer its outline becomes, the more the critics will be forced to admit that their genuine benefit for all and sundry by far outweighs suspected disadvantages for individuals.

Hans Gerlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 September 1971)



Leonid Brezhnev pointing out the beauties of the Crimea to Chancellor Willy Brandt during a boat trip break in the Soviet-West German political talks in Oreanda (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

Hopes increase for European security conference

Karl Marx once noted that political situations sometimes recur in history. The first time it may have been a tragic involvement; the second usually turned out to be a farce.

This is worth bearing in mind in connection with the many inappropriate historical comparisons drawn by anxious and prejudiced observers between Brandt's visit to Brezhnev and Tauroggen, Rapallo and the Molotov-Ribbentropp pact – recollections of Russo-German agreements at the expense of others.

The Federal Republic as it is today lacks not only the intent but also the power to repeat past performances between two powers of rougly equal strength.

It is committed to another alliance and in both military and political terms is far too weak a partner to entertain the idea of forging links with a world power that are aimed at more than peace and security.

Yet Germany, through which the East-West watershed passes, is decidedly interested in long-term security in Europe, which is why Moscow's invitations to attend a conference on the topic have been welcomed in principle by Bonn.

Willy Brandt may have reiterated this in his talks with Leonid Brezhnev but he has by no means done so at the expense of third parties, least of all at the expense of smaller Eastern European countries located between the two.

Reasonable observers of the world scene in Eastern Europe thus hardly expect their part of the world to be divided into spheres of influence as was done in 1939. Moscow has long since carried out this division in conjunction with more powerful partners in the West.

The smaller countries in Central and Eastern Europe are also interested in improved security, though. No one has more urgently recommended this country to take part in a security conference than Nicolae Ceausescu of Rumania and Edward Gierek of Poland.

They and all other leading Eastern European political leaders, including those of Finland and Yugoslavia, hope that a security conference will result in resolutions that lend legal weight to their own independence and security.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 September 1971)



Soviet leaders are to visit Yugoslavia, Algeria, New York, Canada, France, Denmark, Norway and North Vietnam. This unusual spate of activity conjures up visions of a stick poked into an anthill.

For Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of the second most powerful country in the world, the visit to Paris will be his first to the non-socialist world.

Who was the stick in question? On reflection the only answer is President Nixon and his declared intention of visiting Peking. The old story of anxiety being an important factor has once again proved true.

Russia is afraid of its rival China. China is afraid of the economic potential of Japan, which may well soon turn into a military potential. Japan is afraid lest America destroy the economic basis of its present power.

America is afraid of Russia's growing expansion and Russia has since President Nixon's announcement of his intention to visit Peking been afraid of a Sino-American rapprochement and a *cordon épidémique* (not *sanitaire*) in the Balkans.

By this Russia means the belt of countries on its Western flank – Rumania, Albania and Yugoslavia, which are allegedly infected with the Peking virus.

Now that Peking has re-entered the international political arena and developed unusual diplomatic activity, establishing diplomatic relations with a total so far of 61 countries, Moscow's political concept is more clearly apparent than ever.

It consists of 1) consolidating the map

Ceausescu probes the Brezhnev Doctrine for its Achilles heel

Rumanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu is evidently working his way systematically through the Brezhnev Doctrine to see whether it has any Achilles heels. His latest proposal, voiced in passing on the occasion of an international congress in Bucharest, is aimed at the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

This is the very idea that earned the Bulgarian leader Georgi Dimitroff a black mark in Stalin's books many years ago. Dimitroff, it will be remembered, was the man behind the post-war idea of a Balkan pact.

Hardly had Stalin developed a Soviet atomic bomb but he came to view the Balkans as the second most important deployment area for the new weapon.

To this day Soviet strategists would dearly like to make Bulgaria a bastion of medium-range missiles. Rumnia has now ruled out the idea yet again.

Rumania has, as far as one can judge, no nuclear weapons of its own. Neither has Bulgaria but Bulgaria has Soviet troops stationed on its territory and some of them are equipped with tactical nuclear weapons.

There is no certainty as to the readiness for deployment of the two medium-range missile launching pads that have been pinpointed on the map of Bulgaria.

America has withdrawn its nuclear weapons from Turkey. Greece is not prepared to allow the stationing of nuclear weapons on its territory. Yugoslavia has never owned nuclear weapons and has no intention of developing or coming by any.

One has to go to Hungary before one reaches a country that represents a genuine nuclear threat to South-Western Europe and the Mediterranean. Missiles sited in Hungary are capable of reaching the southernmost tip of Italy.

How dearly the Soviet Union would like to see Rumania today an ally of the quality of Hungary, latterday Czechoslovakia or the GDR. *Thomas Vallendar*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 11 September 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Europe's political leeway is on the increase

of Europe as drawn by the Second World War, 2) cementing the division of Europe as finally as possible and, 3) eliminating American influence in Europe.

Since Moscow has come to fear an anti-Soviet alliance between Washington and Peking this last point has taken a new turn.

It seems doubtful whether a roll-back of America from Europe remains the declared Soviet aim now that the Soviet Union must avoid anything that is likely to provoke the Americans into joining forces with the Chinese.

In the long term the Soviet Union certainly considers China to be the most dangerous opponent, which is why in the long run relations with the United States will probably be deprived of their ideological tenor.

Mr Nixon's visit to Peking would hardly have given rise to such a chain of activity had it not made it unquestionably clear that the post-war era is drawing to an irrevocable close and a new era in international affairs dawning.

It is not only that hitherto cherished fictions such as the Taiwan myth in Asia and the German frontiers of 1937 in Europe have been jettisoned.

The world monetary system has collapsed after a quarter of a century and is in need of renewal. Everyone is doing their best to find as convenient a set of starting-blocks as possible for the beginning of the new era.

As for the shape the political order will eventually take and the part to be played by each protagonist forecasts cannot yet be made. *One point alone is already clear.*

In view of the overcommitment of the two superpowers, in evidence as they are in all five continents and on all seven seas, both overstretching their resources in the process, both the Europeans and the Asians will have a greater degree of independence in future.

Nowadays there could be no repetition of the 1954 Geneva conference at which European powers determined the future of Vietnam regardless of China; nor could the two superpowers afford to reach a decision on the fate of Europe without first obtaining a consensus of opinion in Europe itself.

The determining factor that will remain is the rivalry of the superpowers despite the fact that they have discovered certain common interests and will doubtless continue to look after them.

There is the common interest in containing conflicts such as those between Israel and the Arabs or India and Pakistan, in cutting arms costs (Salt, MBFR) and in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The struggle for superiority will continue, however, and be carried out on a worldwide scale as before.

What are the starting positions of the two superpowers as the countries of the world line up for the "off" towards a new era?

America is head and shoulders above the Soviet Union in the economic and technological sectors. In recent years the Soviet Union has been much more successful than the United States in the military sector.

Russia has extended its political influence to the Middle East and South America. In military terms it has practically achieved strategic parity and for the first time ever the Red Fleet is in evidence on all the seven seas.

While the international reputation of the United States has declined the political and military influence of the Soviet Union has increased enormously.

Why? America's overcommitment is making its presence felt. In the wake of the war in Vietnam resignation and a tendency towards isolationism have set in. Readiness to take on an international political role has declined.

Disillusionment and disarray have replaced vitality and idealism. Violent racial disputes and student rebellion are causing America trouble at home.

At the same time it would be a big mistake to overestimate this state of exhaustion. The regenerative potential of this great nation is considerable and Mr Nixon's policy, from the Guam doctrine to Dr Kissinger's visit to Peking, bears witness to a concept for the first time in a number of years, which is quite something after years of aimless wandering.

Despite many successes not everything is sweetness and light in the Soviet Union. There is an alarming sense of sliding into the position of a war on two fronts, of being forced to rely on uncertain allies in the Middle East and not being in control of the situation in Latin America.

Even if the Kremlin feels it forestalled the worst in Czechoslovakia in 1968 it must realise that it has given rise to something that is little better. In both the West and the Third World revulsion has superseded admiration among many of its supporters.

The Kremlin has domestic worries too. Otherwise the twenty-fourth Party congress would not have decided to give consumer goods production priority over heavy industry even though it is considered heretical to admit that economic *incentives achieve more than the Marxist-*Leninist heritage.

The fact that ideology is on the re both at home and abroad is con indeed for the Communist empire, w has always nailed Marxist promises t mast. "Our only remaining ideolo nationalism," a perceptive Com told me last year in Moscow.

The group of critical intellectuals Soviet Union is small but on the inc as the number of scientists is increas an up-to-date industrial society. Th why Communist society will in the l run be more susceptible to We influence than vice-versa.

The proud feeling of being a s power is nowhere unalloyed plea America has for some time felt consequences of overcommitment; Soviet Union is only just beginning to so.

One initial reaction is clearly its feeling that there is a need to travel the world in order to make the So position clear and perhaps to gain fri and influence people.

A reduction in isolation involves m contacts with the West and this too accelerate the need to improve domestic standard of living, which money.

In the past the costly military progr has stymied badly needed successes in the economic and social sectors. In fu military expenditure will need to be c back.

While the superpowers are themselves seeing to it that their hopes do not g sky-high the political leeway open to European countries is on the increa Will they grasp the opportunity?

It is encouraging to note that t Common Market has agreed to a j European approach to monetary p lems in dealings with the United Sta The expansion of the EEC to incl Britain will in all probability improve Common Market countries' position end, particularly from the political poi of view. Europe's prospects are far fro poor. *Marion Gräfin Dönhoff*

(Die Zeit, 17 September 1971)

Finland seeks diplomatic ties with Bonn and East Berlin

Finland would like to establish full diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic and the GDR at one and the same time. The GDR has enthusiastically welcomed the idea. This enthusiasm comes as as little of a surprise as does Bonn's reserve.

Yet not even the Federal government will be able to assert that Finland has forged ahead irresponsibly. As the co-initiator of the idea of a European security conference Helsinki must necessarily be interested in equally good relations with all conceivable participants.

The relaxation of tension in Europe mentioned by President Kekkonen as one reason for this latest move can hardly be dismissed as a reason either.

Last but not least it would be unfair on the Finnish government to insinuate that its desire is due purely and simply to Soviet pressure. Finnish foreign policy is not quite so straightforward.

The situation is altogether different as far as this country is concerned. The Hallstein Doctrine may no longer be a going concern but theoretical reflections on how Bonn ought to deal with the GDR are still bandied about, as is easily proved by comparing the present situation with others in which so-called developing countries have confronted Bonn with the same dilemma.

Finland is different, though, because its wish and the treatment accorded could well prejudice the response to similar desires on the part of Austria or Switzerland, say.

The Federal government has always said, and rightly so, that friendly governments ought to postpone a review of their relations between the two Germanies. But it has never, understandably enough, specified the degree of detente at which this reappraisal should be made.

So Finland can hardly be accused of jumping the gun. It is now up to this country to decide whether to agree or not and to justify the decision convincingly on the basis of the current position in talks on Berlin and with the GDR.

Finland would no doubt understand the desire to wait and see provided it did not appear to be no more than the desire for momentary respite.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 September 1971)

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PROFILE

Vignette of the President's wife – Hilde Heinemann

She has three daughters, one son, and thirteen grandchildren. According to the Law she can hold no office and no . But as the wife of the Federal President Hilde Heinemann has any number of duties.

On 15 September this year Hilde Heinemann celebrated her 75 birthday. She was born in 1896 in Bremen, the daughter of a corn chandler, Johann Ordemann.

Her grandchildren call her quite simply "Mimi". And the wife of the President is just as uncomplicated as this nickname suggests. She studied theology, German and history and shortly before taking her finals in Marburg she met her husband-to-be. Her actual profession is teacher, but she never practised it. Shortly after her marriage her children were born.

She has taken over from her predecessors, Elly Heuss-Knapp and Wilhelmine Lübke a number of duties. She is lady patron of the *Müttergenesungswerk*, lady patron of the German section of UNICEF and an active participant in "amnesty international". Her participation in amnesty international is just a matter of her own personal interest. She is "neither a chairman nor even a member".

Hilde Heinemann understands her duties in a different way from her predecessors and wants to give them new life.

She has also founded an institution of her own, the Hilde Heinemann Foundation, to *provide* working and living accommodation for the mentally handicapped. The Foundation mainly helps those who are working in workshops for the handicapped.

Hilde Heinemann said: "There was a gap in social welfare at this point. I wanted to close the gap." On behalf of this Foundation she has overcome her shyness and helps to drum up money. She continues active work for the Müttergenesungswerke founded by Elly Heuss-Knapp. Critics of this organisation have said that it is outdated, and that a crisis is just round the corner. But Hilde Heinemann is full of confidence and points to letters she has received from mothers who have benefited from just such a convalescence. Special spa treatment is the latest innovation. Twenty-three such courses of treatment will be carried out this year for deaf mothers, mothers with physically or mentally handicapped children and the wives of alcoholics.

Hilde Heinemann takes these duties seriously, some say too seriously. The organisation receives thirty to forty letters each day. The President's wife said: "There are far more unfortunate people than I ever realised."

She has become used to representative duties, and is now accustomed to walking red carpets to the sound of rolling drums. Matters of protocol which made her nervous at first she now takes in her stride.

Asked if her attitude to public appearances had changed with the years Hilde Heinemann said now: "I work from my office and do not let outside positions change me. I find demands coming from a new level. There must be examples but I don't believe in idols."

She says that she and her husband are now a closer team than in the past. "I see more of my husband than when he was a



Hilde Heinemann visiting a children's matinée in Bonn for children from many countries (Photo: dpa)

minister and I lived alone in Essen," she explains.

Politics always interested Hilde Heinemann. She said: "I always accompanied my husband on the political road but I never had strong enough nerve to withstand the excitement of an active political life."

She likes to speak of the work she has done in common with Gustav Heinemann, always calling him "Mein Mann", and only saying things that conform with her image of her husband.

She accompanies him on nearly all his visits abroad. At first she thought that so much travelling might make her ill but now she says, "The things I have experienced on these travels excited me so much that I was able to stand the strain."

Hilde Heinemann has kept all her curiosity and interest and you sense it *when you meet her. She will not* be interviewed directly but answers a question with a question and where necessary corrects her questioner. In protocol she is the first lady in the country, but she likes to preserve the image of the mother of the country and her husband agrees with her.

When she speaks what would be platitudes in the mouth of another they seem far more important. For instance: "I devote myself entirely to matters of the moment."

Questions of which she does not approve she will not answer. For instance she would not state whether she was prepared to withstand the rigours of being a President's wife for a further five years.

She has kept her old friends, the Zuckmayers. She spends her birthday with friends and this year she went to Switzerland. She said: "I have retained the love of my mother's home country."

Asked whether she would like presents for her birthday she said she would like donations to go to the Hilde Heinemann Foundation. *Margret Kämpf*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 September 1971)

SPD no longer attracts public attention to any extent

For the West German press the Social Democrat Party has not been news. Of course senior members of the party as Ministers in the Brandt government are the focal point of attention. But the party itself has not hit the headlines since the controversy concerning Munich's senior Burgomaster, Jochen Vogel, and the Upper Bavarian Young Socialists.

The party organisation procedure for which the committee of the Hamburg branch of the party stood up against Young Socialist leader Carsten Voigt and the intention of the Bonn SPD leadership to dissociate itself from the Social Democratic Universities Federation (SHB) have roused little interest among the public at large.

Two years ago no one would have dared to predict that the SPD would prove a model ruling party with a model chancellor in the same way as the Christian Democrats did in the past. And the reasons for this are not easy to understand.

For a start the SPD, unlike the CDU, is not primarily an electoral union, but a tightly-knit party. And in addition Adenauer's brand of democracy under a chancellor, which formed the origins of the CDU, became under Ludwig Erhard no longer a matter of constitutional reality but an object of study for students of State legislation.

What brought about the state where the SPD developed from a governing party to a party that formed the government and then a party led by a chancellor on Christian Democrat lines? The much vaunted discipline and solidarity of social democracy cannot have played the decisive role in this.

The SPD Ministers in the Brandt Cabinet are not striking up a different attitude from CDU Ministers when Erhard was chancellor. If the present situation is compared to the Adenauer Cabinets it can be seen that there is today rather an anti-authoritarian style.

A glance at the history of the Social Democrat Party, in the twenties for example, shows us that the parliamentary SPD today has nowhere near as much influence on the course of government business as the SPD in the then Reichstag.

It is inconceivable that Willy Brandt would fall if he like Reichskanzler Hermann Müller in 1930 could not reach agreement with his parliamentary colleagues on a relatively insignificant question. Certainly Brandt administers to a certain extent "an imperative mandate", but the chancellor principle contained in Basic Law and the subjection of the party to the government give his regiment stability.

The reason why the SPD is not news lies in a completely different direction. It results from the almost complete lack of a conflict of interests. Despite everything, including its Economic Affairs and Finance Mnister, Karl Schiller, the SPD still considers itself the workers' party. Although this is an aspect of the party that is not being played upon much at the moment and although SPD Ministers are making compromises and avoiding the class war the basic attitude of the party remains unchanged by this. The Socialist aims of the SPD were not given up in the Bad Godesberg programme. This remains the basic guideline for the party's political activities but has been subjected to the short-term aim of the party, namely to remove the CDU from power in Bonn. This short-term aim has been achieved, thanks to the tactical talents of Herbert Wehner. The long-term aim of the party, namely to create a socialist society is something that the SPD could only move towards if they no longer have to share power with the FDP but managed to obtain an absolute majority at the next election or the one after that.

This concept requires a great deal of patience which is not forthcoming in the ranks of at least a large section of the Young Socialists and the SHB, which has long since settled further left than the SPD leftwing on a communist tack.

For this reason Young Socialists constantly came into conflict with the leadership. For nothing is less condusive to obtaining an absolute majority in the Bundestag as an ill-considered popular front campaign or the suspicion that the SPD would like to come to an arrangement with the Communists.

The middle classes which decide which way an election will go are calling for greater social justice and at the 1969 general election they believed that the Social Democrats were in a position to answer their call. But in so doing this section of the electorate trusted that security and prosperity would not be endangered. As soon as Social Democrats are seen arm in arm with Communists their trust wavers. For this reason the party leadership has no alternative but to reject outright popular front ideas.

At least a section of the SPD has come to terms with capitalism tempered by social justice, with an "enlightened private enterprise".

The long-term Socialist aim appears utopian to these Social Democrats who consider it could only be brought about by violence and furthermore would not function as witness the facts of life in the communist East. This applies to the Helmut Schmidts and the Georg Lebers as much as to the Alex Möllers and the Karl Schillers.

They connect only ideological interests with this and not material interests. This explains the predomenance of the government over the party. There is not in the SPD an industrial wing opposing representation of the workers and the middle classes as in the CDU/CSU. Thus Brandt does not have to satisfy organisational interests but must de-fuse ideological conflicts. Thus the SPD seems more tightly-knit to an outsider but is more susceptible to schisms than a coalition of a divergence of interests such as the CDU.

If the SPD took the only way out and made itself a genuine popular party it would cut itself from ideologically based groups among Young Socialists and student bodies that had no truck with Communists. And the SPD leadership does not seem to be prepared to do this despite the fact that it has not only cut off subsidies to the SHB but also forbidden it to call itself the "Sozialdemokratischer Hochschulbund".

Maria Stein

(Deutsche Zeitung, 17 September 1971)

■ THE BUDGET

Karl Schiller artfully goes about drawing up the next budget

Yes, the taxpayer is always there to foot the bill. Isn't it strange that our ministers, irrespective of party, hardly ever think of the public when spending money but only of *their* department, their agriculture, their development aid, their armed forces or their road building programme!

That's the way it's always been and hopes for a change in the situation are no more than a pipe dream. In the budgetary talks of recent weeks the word "tax increase" has been bandied about by many a minister, not to mention their state secretaries.

The continual growth in demands made on the State must be borne in mind of course but if all these demands were to be

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met there would be precious little left for us to live on.

We would then be working for the tax authorities. It is almost inevitable that *more* taxes will be used to finance what is called the public infra-structure, a field that includes conservation and education.

But a person spending *other* people's money as public enterprise does with the taxes it receives must think twice before spending a single Mark. This must be done carefully, objectively and independently of the interests of lobbies or party politics.

The jungle of tax concessions must be cut back. The present government plans to do this but it knows that the position of the people affected is as strong as it ever was.

The Minister of Finance, whose Ministry is the most unpopular as it is responsible for seeing that all taxes are paid, is actually the taxpayer's protector, a fact illustrated by many budgetary discussions including those now concluded for the 1972 Budget.

Alex Möller burnt himself out in the fight against the other ministers' demands before his successor won the battle. Karl Schiller has fought a battle but has not yet won the whole war surrounding State coffers.

The *1972 Budget*, it is true, is more or less balanced, the ministers' attack on the coffers has been repulsed and the Federal states' call for a greater share of incoming funds has been met by higher taxes on spirits, tobacco and petroleum that also leaves a little over for local road-building plans.

All in all the Budget is respectable and practical, especially as provision has been made for a medium-term budget if there is a reversal of the trade situation.

But the *dangers* must not be overlooked. They are mainly the result of "Super Minister" Karl Schiller's elegant balancing of calculating low expenditure against high income.

This could boomerang if the tax paid by industry drops as a result of price increases and less receptive overseas markets and if the boom bursts turning many overworked taxpayers into unemployed recipients of social security benefits.

But budget proposals have to be drawn up at a time when the situation prevailing in the year in question can hardly be forecast. The uncertainty is particularly great today because of the international currency crisis.

Costs of the armed forces and railway and post office losses are other unknown quantities in Professor Schiller's calculations. The reform of the civil servants' pay system still has to be discussed as well.

In the last round of pay talks the civil servants did well, obtaining salary increases and promotion benefits involving a total rise of about fifteen per cent. Whether or not they will remember this in the next pay talks is not yet known but is rather improbable in view of past experience.

Whatever the case, all this represents a risk to the Budget whose eight-per... rise in expenditure is really a myth... can be accepted that the 2,500 ... Mark mid-term Budget will be ... into effect, especially if powerful ... mic stimuli are needed in 1972.

But the 8.4 per cent also bec... myth because of the overall *expe... cut* of more than a milliard Marks. ... a risky business which cannot be ... by the fact that Finance Minist... former governments did the same.

The Cabinet is to be praised for ... to put a stop to this subterfuge. ... failed. Like the ministers affected, ... Cabinet was unable to stop this ... million Mark cut in expenditure.

Every ministry must now fulfil ... decrease quota in the course of 197... Where and how it does it is its own ... The best course would have been to ... these million right away or cover the... increased credit or taxes.

Unfortunately decreased expend... to the tune of 1,300 million ... already crops up in the financial pla... for 1973, that is in the medium-... financial planning up to 1975.

We have now come to the fina... reform blocked by the smaller coali... partner, the Free Democrats, who ... casting an eye at the next Bundes... elections and would like to see the ... cornerstone shifted in favour of the middle income groups.

This is a problem that will have to ... considered after the 1972 Budget ha... been passed. The new Budget reflects ... price increases of 1971 and in this ... though not completely truthfully ca... described as an economy budget des... the 8.4 per cent rise in official expe... ture.

Franz Thom...

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 Septemb...)

Bonn aid to West Berlin increased

The Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, Karl Schiller, has presented the Bundestag with a number of Bills concerning extra expenditure in 1971 as the money made available in the Budget is not sufficient.

The extra expenditure represents an increase of 572.2 million Marks on a total budget of 97.3 milliard Marks. The largest individual item is the 300 million Marks for government aid to Berlin.

The taxes raised in Berlin in 1971 will be about 168 million Marks down on what was originally estimated. Staff costs in Berlin involve an extra 300 millions because of pay increases. Bonn must also provide more money for building projects in Berlin.

As a result Berlin aid is being increased by 300 million Marks over and above the amount originally set out in the Budget. This sum is to be balanced by cuts in other sectors. (Die Welt, 14 September 1971)

Stability is the watchword

Karl Schiller, the Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, was in an unenviable position during negotiations on the 1972 budget and the medium-term financial planning up to 1975.

Financial planning, difficult at the best of times, had become even more difficult because of the economic and currency situation resulting from the measures taken by the United States.

On top of this, Schiller had to balance his fellow-ministers' expenditure plans with incoming taxes and the demands of the economic situation.

When drawing up the new Budget Schiller's main concern was more or less to guarantee the government's stability policy. Expenditure in the coming year will not rise by more than 8.4 per cent.

Minister Schiller has thus managed to end the contradiction between a policy of stability and one of reform, though some dexterity was required.

Nobody knows how the economic situation will develop in 1972. A mid-term budget is also planned to guard against any surprises. This budget would enable the government to stimulate the economy in the event of a recession.

But it would be wrong to look upon this budget as a type of complementary budget to be used irrespective of the economic situation.

The 1972 Budget and succeeding Budgets will concentrate on education, conservation, transport and agriculture. Reforms of course cost money. This gives rise to the question of whether all the increased income is going to be enough to satisfy the demands placed on the government. A large part of expenditure will go towards financing the new pay deal for civil servants.

On top of this come obligations that cannot be ignored. No agreement has yet been reached with the United States over the amount of the currency settlement.

There is still uncertainty about how much the government will have to spend on railways and the post office and a redistribution of the tax on turnovers.

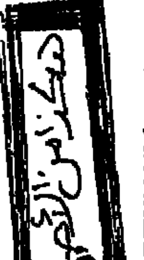
Recent estimates show that taxes totalling 99,400 million Marks can be expected in 1972. There will probably be a further 4,500 million Marks on the credit side from what is called administrative income.

If the government debt is not to be drastically increased and the planned reforms are not to be endangered the imbalance between income and expenditure will have to be made up by increasing taxes.

Our increasing demands on the State, especially in education, transport, health and social security, have contributed to making tax increases necessary.

Measures of this type have never been popular and they are a bitter pill for the consumer. But we must not forget that this "tax medicine" benefits us all.

(Telegraf, 11 September 1971)



ARMED FORCES

15-month conscription plan sparks off controversy

...rt Georg Kiesinger, still the leader of the Christian Democrats until the party congress in three weeks time, told the CDU/CSU Middle Classes Congress in ...men that the armed forces were not a ... for experiment or election promises. He also hinted at what was stated openly in banner headlines after the Cabinet decision to cut the period of conscription from eighteen to fifteen months: "Army Leaders Fear Reduction in Fighting Power".

General Ulrich de MaiziÖere, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, has indeed frankly admitted that military leaders would have preferred a two-month reduction only. But it is both incorrect and exaggerated to draw overbroad political conclusions from this.

Military and political cassandras wilfully overlook or conceal that a number of members on the Armed Forces Commission had advocated a three-month reduction in basic military service in its report on the justness of conscription and other aspects of the Bundeswehr.

The Personnel Commission went even further and submitted proposals based on a twelve-month period of military service. It must be admitted that politicians too sat on the Armed Forces Committee and they may have thought of future elections.

But on the other hand the Personnel Committee was composed of soldiers and experts from the Ministry of Defence who would certainly not have thought of Helmut Schmidt's election campaign during their work.

It is probably best not to use polemics to counter polemics but once again to pick up the Personnel Commission's memorandum issued only a few weeks ago.

The memorandum states that all armies are faced by only two alternatives as weapons systems become more complicated. Either the basic two- to three-year period of military training for conscripts can be retained or even extended or a basic structural change can be implemented so that in future combat units would consist mainly of longer-service volunteers with conscripts acting only as make-weights or serving in units demanding a short period of basic military training in view of their less complicated weapons.

It may be mentioned in passing that most Communist countries have decided on the first of the two alternatives. Basic military training usually lasts two years though in the People's Republic of China it can last four, five or six years depending on the branch of the armed forces.

Most of our European NATO partners have long had shorter periods of conscription than the Federal Republic and the United States plans to convert its conscript army into a professional army.

The trend in the West is clear. The experts on the Personnel Commission conceded that both alternatives contained a high degree of operational flexibility and fighting power.

Apart from teething troubles arising from the change, which military leaders ought to overcome anyway, there can be no talk of a weakening of the armed forces.

Helmut Schmidt is however to be criticised for making this decision before undertaking any real changes in the structure of the armed forces.

On the other hand there seems to be a different situation with the arguments that a shortening of the period of conscription would automatically increase the shortage of instructors and could lead to fatal consequences in foreign policy.

Both arguments are more illuminating at first glance than they are in reality. The number of posts available for commissioned and non-commissioned officers remains unaltered by the fact that conscripts are fed more quickly through a constant number of units.

The shortage of officers neither increases nor decreases. To achieve full officer strength however must still remain one of the most important aims of the political and military leadership of the armed forces.

The fatal consequences mentioned in connection with foreign policy concern both a possible partial withdrawal of the Americans from Europe and the underestimation by Communist governments in Eastern Europe of the Federal Republic's preparedness to defend itself.

Concerning the first point, it must be said that Senator Mike Mansfield sees every political act as evidence of the rightness of his plans for a reduction of American troop strength in Europe.

A lengthening of the period of conscription in the Federal Republic would probably be just as likely to serve as proof of the correctness of Mansfield's proposals as would a cut in the time of basic military training.

The argument about Eastern Europe mistaking this country's readiness to defend itself seems to be playing a greater role in clashes over domestic policy than in calculations of foreign policy.

Nothing is altered by the fact that Helmut Schmidt obviously believes the public will understand and sympathise with a 2,400 million Mark rise in the Defence Budget next year despite the reduction of the period of conscription. A correct decision is not proved wrong by the fact that it was taken in a state of uncertainty.

Hans Reiser

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 September 1971)



Bundeswehr soldiers at weapon training (Photo: dpa)

Military service decreased but defence budget goes up

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

By the end of 1972 at the latest conscripts will serve fifteen months instead of eighteen, the Cabinet decided during the course of budget talks in which Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt was granted additional expenditure of approximately 400 million Marks a year.

Following long consultations, the other NATO countries have agreed to the government plan as long as the reduction of the period of service remains restricted.

The period of service in the Bundeswehr will still lie above the average of the NATO countries. Conscripts in Italy and Belgium for instance only serve twelve months.

Defence Minister Schmidt added that 75 per cent of people eligible for military service would be called up in future. This entails a rise in the annual number of soldiers conscripted from 195,000 to some 230,000.

Schmidt emphasised that the government would then have taken a great step forward to achieving its stated aim of making armed service more just.

In the statement given by NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio on his farewell visit to Bonn it was said that the other countries in the alliance show understanding for the political aims of the Federal government.

Schmidt himself stressed that a reduction of the service period would not impair the fighting strength of the Bundeswehr. Instead it was more likely to improve the mental attitude of conscripts who had in the past complained about the injustice of the conscription system.

It is still unknown when the necessary legislative measures can be passed. The Bundestag too will have to give its decision on the proposals.

The Defence Ministry is now making the necessary preparations. A reduction of the period of conscription must be linked with a number of factors including the rise of what is known as the variable range from six to nine thousand soldiers.

Conscripts are also obliged to stand by for three months after their porlod of service is over.

The reduction of the service period and the resultant increase in intake also entail an extension of the various call-up categories. That means that even people who are only partially fit for service would be called up for certain duties in the armed forces.

In talks about the extra cost involved Defence Minister Schmidt rejected proposals by the Armed Forces Commission to increase soldiers' pay at the same time.

The additional costs will only total 180 million Marks in the 1972 budgetary year. Later they will lie at the upper limit of 400 million.

Schmidt mentioned that the eleven-percent increase in the Defence Budget from the 1971 figure of 21,816 milliard Marks to 24,219 milliards was partially due to the fact that the armed forces had come off badly in past cuts in expenditure.

The possible medium-term budget includes a further milliard Marks for the armed forces but Schmidt does not believe that more than half of this total will find its way to the Ministry of Defence.

Minister Schmidt says that the new Budget covers all his running costs. But he will continue to prune all supply programmes irrespective of this fact.

For the time being proposals by the Personnel Commission to introduce production categories for the Federal Republic are being laid on ice. But Schmidt will begin to implement the education programme unchanged in 1972.

In general financial planning outside of the scope of the 1972 Defence Budget 300 million Marks are already set aside for NATO's strengthening programme and a further 200 million for the purchase of Phantom jets.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 11 September 1971)

Strategic changes led to cut

In 1957 the first conscripts into the Bundeswehr only needed to serve twelve months. Political events in 1961 and 1962 led the Bundestag to increase the length of service to eighteen months.

But the political landscape has now changed and NATO has switched from a strategy of massive reprisal to one of flexible response, placing increased importance on conventional forces.

Defence now became the sole watchword. A reorganisation of the Army and the creation of light fusilier divisions was one result.

The specialists still needed can hardly be trained in eighteen months and their duties must be done more and more by longer-service soldiers.

Unless they have had appropriate training in civvy street, conscripts normally serve as army combat troops, especially in tank regiments.

Armoured grenadiers however are available to join units after their relatively short period of training. This was one argument for a reduction in the conscript's serving period.

The present length of service has also led to great injustice. Only fifty to sixty per cent of those people found fit for service were actually called up.

The reduction to fifteen months now decided will enable more people to serve, anything up to 75 per cent of the fit and partially fit, without weakening the armed forces' fighting strenght.

But the problem of recruiting more volunteers remains.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 September 1971)

THINGS SEEN

Museums make efforts to attract children to beat the attendance crisis

The idea is both old and German. At the turn of the century Alfred Lichtwark propagated and introduced children's courses in museums to accustom them at an early age with the treasures stored there and their educational value.

His idea has gradually spread around the country in the past six years or so. Any museum worth its name and a number of art societies are trying to attract children past their doors with the help of special programmes.

But they do not attribute these activities to the example set at the turn of the century. Instead they want them to be seen as a progressive innovation modelled on similar schemes in the United States and Scandinavia where children have been enticed into museums for at least the past ten years.

As if by secret agreement all the museums have recently given expression through the introduction of children's courses to the dilemma facing them in their acute crisis.

The number of visitors is rising but this is due mainly to the increase in tourism. Museums are in fact suffering from a rapid decline in interest.

Though they tried to ignore the crisis for as long as they could, it is now so obvious that Ulf Martens of Berlin's National Gallery sees museums threatened by the danger of disappearing as they are a historical phenomenon arising from certain social conditions.

The museum, to this very day no more than an institution of the upper middle classes, has now repelled even this section of the community through its Stone Age ideology and its adherence to the system of exhibiting cultural booty arbitrarily and in a way calculated to arouse awe, What was once considered a self-evident educational obligation is now becoming thought of as superfluous.

Museums should therefore seize the initiative. They must open their portals to those put off by the barriers erected by our educational system and become more attractive for the children of their present visitors.

But as the museums and their exhibits are out to stress their perpetuity they do not look for the reasons for the crisis in their out-of-date structure as temples of higher values.

Museum directors and administrators find it hard to decide on far-reaching changes and concentrate on educating the offspring of the educated classes.

The modest aim is to make the inherited patterns of behaviour a little more contemporary. There must be no quiet discussions, no quasi-religious devotion. Museums can just as well provide pleasure.

In short, the museums have turned to children as the cheapest way out of the crisis. Traditional structures are retained as the museums consider this method as no more than public relations work for institutions threatened by complete uselessness.

The pioneer work was done in Cologne. As many as seven years ago in the search for visitors the schools were found as a previously neglected partner which could help overcome the drop in attendances in organised fashion and give museum exhibits the new function of educational aids used to illustrate lessons. The museum was given a new dimension — the didactic.

The museum's previous role was reflected in the staff it employed. Everyone was involved in running the archives, restoring exhibits, conserving them or just generally taking care of them.

But it is now gradually being realised that the museum's motto of "respect for tradition" — still a favourite phrase of the *Museum Association* in 1967 — has only manoeuvred the museum into its present crisis. In future every museum will be obliged to pay some attention to its educational role.

The museum educationalists in Cologne first combed the seven local museums, then organised their contents into draft plans based on school subject and age range to be taught and have now prepared appropriate complementary material for German classes, history and art lessons as well as for religious instruction, both Catholic and Protestant.

The idea was found worthy of imitation. Similar schemes were implemented in Nuremberg and Berlin and museum treasures in these cities too were made available for educational use.

The education authorities were glad to have found a practically free way of putting their expensive institutions to some use and recommended this as general practice in a resolution passed by the Education Ministers Conference on 3 July 1969.

The resolution stated in gay tones of idealism, "Through their functions of collection, formation and research museums today have become an indispensable ingredient for moulding the consciousness of both individuals and society. They complement the pedagogic efforts of almost all educational institutions by providing the possibility of direct observation."

This appeal, reintroducing the principle of edification banished from museums a century ago, at least has the advantage of bringing everybody into the museum because of the compulsory school attendance regulations.

But an admittedly casual glance at the *Education in Museums* booklet issued in Cologne raises doubts as to whether the museum educationalists are capable of such work.

This catalogue classifies the exhibits according to school subject, providing a practical guide even for teachers who know nothing about the matter in hand but still have to take their pupils around the museum alone.

The suggested exhibit for "Describing People" as part of a German course for twelve to sixteen-year-olds is Hieronymus Bosch's *Nativity*. Teachers who wish can also use it in art classes under "Spatial Intersections".

The introduction to the work reads, "Mary is in worship standing behind the trough and inclined towards the baby Jesus. Her inclination is balanced on the other side by the slightly bent figure of Joseph who is always represented as an elderly man in works of art." And so on.

Other passages too confirm the suspicion that the old cliches of art history that have turned so many children away from art are now returning in slightly modified form.

Only the Art Education Centre in Nuremberg seems to view the museum's new educational role as a function of communication as well.

The Nuremberg programme too contains the usual services performed by museums for schools but educationalists there are also working out methods to be employed in didactic thematic exhibitions.

The plain principle of guidance expounded in Cologne and Berlin is extended. New media have been discovered and used. Television, video-recorders and lantern-slides are all being employed to provide the necessary background analysis with political and historical information, to use Eberhard Roters' words.

This function that the museum still steadfastly refuses to carry out is an important contribution to the understanding of art.

Educationalists do not plan to restrict themselves to providing material to complement school lessons. The latest attraction in Berlin is children's courses in art galleries.

Four or five two-hour visits were planned and each of these devoted to a single theme such as "Still lifes are not so still".

Ten-year-olds were first shown a master's still life and given a definition of what a still life should be.

The children then flocked into other rooms of the art gallery to see further examples of this genre and observe and describe these works.

Afterwards they themselves painted still lifes and were able to see painstakingly painted exhibits in the museum of arts and crafts.

This three-step programme of seeing, describing and painting is meant to help children to improve their powers of observation and articulation.

The sudden eagerness with which the museum has found a new customer in the shape of children is not based on social ambition but is extremely selfish and a form of cultural kidnapping.

These courses attracted few children who had not been in a museum before. Nothing else could have been expected. The children who came were the offspring of parents with an interest in culture who saw in the museum course a good rounding-off process of the kiss of the Muses together with piano lessons, ballet and a "good book".

The naivety with which museum administrators claim that their children's courses are a progressive innovation is

Frankfurter Rundschau

only evidence of their narrow thinking. It ignores completely the state of the discussions reached in the meantime by art educationalists outside the four walls of a museum.

They no longer dream of a classless society gaily flocking to museums. They have registered the existence of different classes and therefore discuss methods of aesthetic education taking this fact into account.

Spontaneous confrontation with art is thought of as at least problematical in these circles. It is of benefit for upper class children only.

Art remains and has to remain an individual exotic experience for the socially and educationally underprivileged who tend to be intimidated by the word. The alien impression of the so-called fine arts cannot be integrated into the context of these children's life.

Progressive art educationalists therefore call for an aesthetic education based on the visual forms to which children are accustomed — photographs, advertising, comic strips and television.

The children will then be brought to appreciate art gradually and with the aid of rational training. Art educationalists, unlike the museums, do not plan to see young art experts or the traditional type of art lover.

The schemes in Nuremberg, Berlin and Düsseldorf appear sensible because they aim to enable contact with art not through passive reception but by means of the child's own creative work. Painting or modelling courses for children are a regular feature of most museums today.

Fortunately the museums do not try to force the children to produce perfect works of art. The principles of anti-authoritarian education have rubbed off on the museums and provide the basis of creative activity there.

Cornelia Knubel gives courses of this type in Düsseldorf's Kunstmuseum. She allows the children to play with the materials if they show little interest in actual production.

She reports that work on a large scale, painting whole rolls of wallpaper for example, reveals a number of interesting side-effects. Inhibited children who started off by dabbing tiny spots on the giant roll of paper and then going to wash their hands for fear of getting them dirty now gaily take advantage of the large space available.

Daghild Bartels

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 August 1971)

Lend-a-disc proves a hit

This year's annual congress of the West German branch of the Association Internationale des Bibliotheques Musicales in Augsburg dealt with the tropical subject of record lending libraries.

Musical scores and books about music and composers are not the only documentation to be found on music. Records too have great informational value especially with the high standard of reproduction achieved with the improvement of technical methods.

It is not surprising therefore that a number of musical libraries have now installed record departments where the public can hear musical works through headphones or in soundproof cabins.

A few musical libraries in the Federal Republic have gone the one courageous stage farther and opened record lending sections.

One report to the congress told of the first five years of record lending in three Berlin music libraries, those at Charlottenburg, Neukölln and Steglitz.

A set of extraordinarily informative statistics was also provided. The 3,128 records contained in the Neukölln library were lent 56,304 times in 1970. In the first six months of this year 36,582 loans were recorded.

These figures indicate a rapid increase in demand. Damage caused by scratches or careless treatment has kept within tolerable limits, the libraries found.

A Duisburg library confirmed this. A record can be played about 200 times, it said, and this corresponded to sixty or seventy borrowings as each borrower will normally play it three times.

A lecture about the installation of audio-visual equipment in music libraries concentrated more on the future. One day sound films, sound commentaries to slides and television cassettes will achieve great importance in fully-contained programmes.

Important events, schools broadcasts, theatre performances, musical premieres and any type of report can be recorded either straight from the transmitter or direct from the concert hall.

Chairman Helmut Rösner said it was high time to prepare ourselves for such developments. This is not an over-optimistic view of the future. The realities are fast approaching. The technical opportunities offered by the final decades of the twentieth century will have to be used in libraries.

Dr G. Karstädt

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 25 August 1971)

THINGS HEARD

Band of musical rebels with peaceful intentions attacks Bonn

DIE WELT

An invasion of Bonn by sound – the title may have disturbed many on account of its militant overtones. So what was behind it all? Not only a highly peaceable musical competition, but also the most ambitious piece of work that has been carried out in the Federal capital so far in the way of avantgarde music.

A specialist was called in as the supreme commander and strategic coordinator, a composer who has had considerable experience of progressive music at simultaneous and mammoth concerts.

He is Ladislav Kupkovic, 36, a Czech, at present living in Berlin. He left no stone unturned in his attempt to outdo everything that has been done before, no matter how way-out — a monster concert with Stockhausen in the Beethovenhalle, a *son et lumière* gallery at the town hall and on the market by Josef Anton Riedl, and "Stadtmusik" with Manfred Niehaus.

For Kupkovic time and place are infinite. He is an exponent of maxi-form in music. No one will be able to deny that this event in Bonn which lasted from twelve noon till twelve midnight was organised exceedingly well.

The day was well chosen, the first Saturday in the month when West German shops stay open all day (unlike normal Saturdays). Only on such a day could this event reach the ears of people who know nothing about the New Music and its tendency towards new forms, turning its back on traditional customs and looking for new possibilities of communication.

The general staff under Ladislav Kupkovic took good account of what the music intended to do. Three music groups (unnecessarily called *Kampfgruppen* — combat groups) moved in from the outskirts of the city, from the theatre forecourt and from the university area into battle.

Their paths crossed occasionally and they met up for the first time at the marketplace. There the first battle took place. Sounds attacked the ears of passers-by from all corners of the marketplace. The involuntary audience looked generally bewildered, but for the most part amused. One individual got hold of a microphone and complained that people's time could be better spent building hospitals. He got short shrift — the microphone was taken away from him.

Store misunderstanding

After that the groups broke up again and soloists took to back alleys or made their way into supermarkets. In one case their advance into a store led to an unfortunate misunderstanding and they were forcibly expelled!

The second battle took place on Münsterplatz right under the eyes of Beethoven — in bronze. Not such a favourable battle at all if the lack of audibility and tonal depth is to be taken as a sign of victory slipping from a musical soldier's grasp.

But the climax was still to come. It came at Bonn central station where the sound of battle was carried along two platforms, across the tracks and right up to arriving and departing trains.

It was pleasing to note how accommodating the Bundesbahn was in allowing its property to be attacked in this way. In fact the overall attitude in Bonn to this musical occasion showed great tolerance. Police were conspicuous by their absence.



Ladislav Kupkovic and his musicmakers on a platform at Bonn's railway station (Photo: J.H. Darchinger)

Flabbergasted and amused faces were to be seen everywhere and it was only at the ticket office that people seemed to lack a sense of humour. As people bought their tickets they were regaled with short solo pieces for clarinet, oboe and violin. This caused the ticket sellers to shut up shop for a while and hide behind drawn curtains.

The reaction of a porter was more friendly but quite understandable. When asked if he liked the music he said it sounded rather like a bad rehearsal for a song, but then he was no expert.

The musical fare continued with Ladislav Kupkovic's macro-composition. The warring groups withdrew to the Landesmuseum behind the central station and rested battleweary.

From then on the beat group XHOL from Wiesbaden took over, a Dixieland band played and we heard the Cologne street-music group Tabernakel, which had been signed up originally, but which had later been dropped. Some say the organisers got fed up with the band because they did not turn up to rehearsals while the types that dwell in Cologne's communes claim that the group fell out of favour because it wanted to perform the Internationale.

Here endeth the invasion.

What happened thereafter, from 7.30 till midnight at the museum was a simultaneous mammoth concert with islands of quiet in rooms off to one side as well as with the superimposition of differing levels of sound and with literature with added compositions ranging from Halffter via Kupkovic and Xenakis to Zimmermann on the one side and free Live Electronic Improvisation by the Cologne Feedback Studios on the other hand.

Ladislav Kupkovic's exhortation to the musicians not to react to applause was successful. But his request to visitors not to talk as they walked around the concert areas was not heeded, although no one was particularly surprised about this.

The point of the whole performance, propagation of Kupkovic's aesthetic credo, namely to upturn the social condition of music came to fruition.

But perhaps it was only semi-successful. Without doubt Kupkovic's concept that the music must be brought to the people and not vice versa was realised; at least it came to those who certainly did not want it, but who accepted it half with vexation and half with a sympathetic smile.

But at this performance as at others in the past the overwhelming majority of people who heard the music were those who came to it, that is to say the professionals or those who consider themselves such. They did not only come from Bonn, but also from the surrounding areas.

There is no secret about the fact that music in the sense of painstakingly composed and revised work was largely left behind by this monster performance. The vast bulk of what Ladislav Kupkovic and his team of musical warriors offered had little to do with the traditional practices of composition.

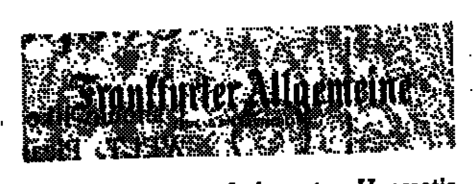
Nor should it be overlooked that for most of the people who turned up to see and hear the event the music was just an excuse for getting together and quickly became nothing more than a background noise rather like a fairground organ.

The next event of this kind is planned for May next year, when Franco Evangelisti will for three days be responsible for unrest in Bonn.

Hanspeter Krellmann

(Die Welt, 6 September 1971)

Ernst Hauswedell, book auctioneer extraordinary, is 70



He is a man of character, Hanseatic coolness and at the same time a man of the world. His ambitions are both artistic and commercial — he is a businessman and a successful one.

His domain is old books — Ernst Hauswedell, who was seventy on 3 September, is one of the great intellectual authorities who insist on high standards knowledge and achievement.

The most important part of his considerable range of activities is concerned with attending book auctions, which are, even more than art auctions, a meeting of people who really know their onions. Since 1945 alone there have been 74 auctions of old books in Hamburg.

In his youth Hauswedell met Hugo von Hofmannsthal, did his thesis on Dostoyevsky and his literary impulses, and in 1927 ventured into the setting up of a book and art shop along with a publishing house — all of which were brilliant triumphs that drew attention to Hauswedell's name.

He gained an international reputation with feats such as acquiring the Salman-Schocken Collection including the *Biographische Schema* of Goethe valued at 460,000 Marks, opening up the market. Another such feat was the sale of the *Augustea* with its 80,000 volumes.

Ernst Hauswedell has a specific sense for his particular line and is also noted for his magnificent rhetoric and demonstrative self-confidence, all of which have helped boost his fame abroad.

His headquarters for many years at Fontenay in Hamburg fell a victim to the demolition men, but instead of allowing this to demoralise him Hauswedell took it as an incentive and moved to the plush Pöseldorf district, where his new residence helped to overcome the loss of atmosphere quickly.

Before this Hauswedell had already spread his wings to an exclusive area of Baden-Baden where he set up a branch office in a feudal villa in which Turgenyev had once stayed and in which modern art now awaits customers.

Looking at modern practices in auctioneering in this country, a mixture of disciplined passion and calculated finesse, a union between dealers and collectors on a personal basis and a mixing of businessmen and art lovers, one might believe that the interest is exhausted by the game of numbers and the list of what is on offer.

At the auctions Hauswedell approximates to a type that is closer to the now rare polyhistorian than the virtuoso specialist operator. At his auctions books and autographs, old and modern art and the trappings of culture from places outside Europe are in the catalogue. His publishing house deals with standard works and periodicals such as Heinz Battke's *Philobiblon*.



Among the many offices Ernst Hauswedell holds is that of Chairman of the Art Books Foundation, President of the Federal German Association of Art Auctioneers, manager of the Maximilian Gesellschaft and others.

This country has not many intellectual activists so adept at combining art and commerce, aesthetic demands and economic calculations, private passions and public service so consistently and so well.

Hans Kinkel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 September 1971)

(Photo: Wolfgang Schult)

■ EDUCATION

Bavarian radio starts new-type English television courses for schools

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

English Total is the title of a large multimedia programme started by Bavarian Radio in its televised school broadcasts on 14 September, the first day of the new school year in the state.

English Total will be the basis for a new system of international and intermedial cooperation in the educational field.

Experts from 22 countries and the European Council met in Munich's Broadcasting House in June for a week of discussions about the use of media in foreign language teaching.

They passed judgment on a number of television language courses and decided to arrange an international exchange of programmes of this type. Their slogan was "Learn Languages for Europe".

The International Central Institute for Schools and Educational Television in Munich was asked to act as a centre of documentation and European cooperation in this sphere. The Foreign Office backed such initiatives.

Together with well-known educationalists and institutes like the Marburg Information Centre for Foreign Language Research and the British Council a Bavarian Radio team has now produced a completely new type of English course. The first section of the programme is entitled "Off We Go".

Unlike all English courses that have appeared up to now on television, this new multimedia programme is not only intended to widen a person's vocabulary, brush up a language learnt at school or create a basis for understanding when abroad.

Instead Bavarian Radio offers for the first time ever a complete overall course that can be used in any school class just beginning to learn English.

The first section of the course will be concentrated on the essential features of the English language, providing information of its structure and vocabulary.

"Off We Go" employs seven different media. The main linguistic features will be illustrated in 36 educational though entertaininng television broadcasts. There will also be three films showing what life in Britain is like.

On other days there will be 36 radio broadcasts complementing the television programmes. These can be recorded on tape so that classes are not tied to any particular time or date.

Accompanying booklets and textbooks for teachers and pupils are now in preparation at the TR Verlagsunion in Munich. Bavarian Radio is also setting up a telephone service where pupils will be able to repeat short sentences.

Teachers, actors and dancers will appear on the television broadcasts. English will be the only language used. All broadcasts are, again for the first time, open-ended. That means that the teacher will be able to continue the lesson by following up the 25-minute programme with accompanying material. In future further "teaching units" will be produced for the overall programme.

With this mass employment of media only the most modern inventions of video-recorder and cassette are missing. But the TR Verlagsunion, a venture involving several broadcasting companies and publishing concerns, will be is[sued] its first cassette programme this au[tumn].

The cassette, available for sale at any of the almost 150 TR Re[cording] Stations, contains the first th[ree] half-hour broadcasts of the multi[media] *tele-Beruf* course that has been run[ning on] the Bavarian Television's Third [Pro]gramme since January.

After an introduction to the subje[cts of] management and economics this [course] aimed at all apprentices and trainees [will] be continued this autumn term [with] practical sociology.

These broadcasts will inform vie[wers] about the freedom of the individual, social security in the office or on [the] factory floor. Three broadcasts will [deal] with the question: "Do we ne[ed] demonstrations?" *Karl Stankiewitz*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 September 1971)

American science teachers take up posts in Hamburg schools

In the first scheme of its kind in the Federal Republic, American high school teachers started work in Hamburg on 6 September, the first day of the new school year in the city.

At the stroke of eight o'clock 45 of them marched into classrooms at four Hamburg high schools to teach senior pupils mathematics, biology, physics and chemistry.

Education authorities in other Federal states will be keeping a close watch on the Hamburg experiment as there is a shortage of science teachers throughout the country.

The American teachers were also awaited eagerly by Hamburg schoolchildren. "I wonder if they will all have crew-cuts," said a fifteen-year-old who is looking forward to having regular biology lessons again even if they are to be in English.

There will be a strong American fla[vour] to many science lessons even though [this] applies less to the method than to the language.

Only five of the teachers speak perfe[ct] German and they will teach between [?] and 23 lessons a week. Another eleven [of] the teachers have a good command of German but need an introduction to the Federal Republic's education system. Twenty of the American teachers do not yet have a very good command of German and their twelve or thirteen lessons a week will be held in a mixture of English and German.

Nine of the teachers will start teaching in English with a smattering [of] German. They, like the other two teachers with an inadequate command

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■ MEDICINE

Doctors recommend glass of water cure for smokers

"Giving up smoking is the easiest thing in the world," Mark Twain once said, "I've done it thousands of times."

But Dr Robert Fritz of Bad Homburg does not believe that so many attempts are necessary if the smoker is really serious about giving up nicotine.

He is now trying to convince more than two-hundred smokers of the rightness of his way of thinking at the Taunus spa of Bad Homburg where the First European Smoking and Health Congress began on 6 September.

Among the speakers who came from all over the world to attend the congress was the Vice President of Philadelphia University's Faculty of Medicine Professor Luther Terry who years ago showed in his Terry Report that heavy smokers are likely to die younger than non-smokers.

Few people now doubt the dangers to health posed by cigarette smoking but half the male population here still smokes. Fears about nicotine and its effects are outweighed by addiction.

Doctors have found that very few people manage to give up smoking on their own. They have accordingly worked out a system of group therapy and drawn up a five-day plan to cure vast hordes of smokers once and for all of their habit.

The "Five Days and You Give Up the Habit" campaign in Bad Homburg formed the practical part of the four-day theoretical anti-tobacco congress attended by doctors and scientists.

Smokers will steer clear of cigarette machines after being shown in detail the effects – ranging from leg amputations to lung cancer operations – that could result from reaching into a cigarette packet.

So as not to fall into temptation again they are advised to repeat to themselves again and again "I am not going to smoke." A woman attending the course said that the sentence had helped her to resist the urge for a cigarette. As she walks along she even sings it to the tune *Das Wandern ist des Müllers Lust.*

And doctors believe that the hiking that is the subject of the Schubert melody must also be the pleasure of these future non-smokers. Three brisk walks a day should have pumped enough oxygen into their sooty lungs.

They are also advised to drink at least six glasses of water or fruit juice during the first 24 hours of treatment in order to wash all nicotine deposits out of the organism.

Dr Fritz advises those with an irresistable urge but good intentions to look at their watch for sixty seconds, to drink a glass of water and then wait another minute. The urge can be overcome in this way, he claims.

Doctors fighting cigarette, cigar and pipe-smoking admit that nicotine can have a refreshing effect on the smoker. But this effect is deceptive, they add, as the nicotine only peps up the nervous system momentarily leading to a longer period of lassitude.

To overcome this renewed state of lassitude, the smoker reaches for another cigarette and involuntarily becomes a chain-smoker.

Doctors report that smokers often tell them they have been smoking so long that there is presumably little point in giving up smoking in the hope of getting over their smoker's cough and other complaints caused by nicotine consumption.

Doctors passionately disagree. They stress that the human body is capable of astonishing things and can overcome any harmful effects of immoderation. Even elderly smokers will find it worthwhile to give up smoking and thus increase their life expectancy.

Dr Fritz reported on the case of an elderly patient whose excessive smoking habits had turned him into an invalid living on a disability pension.

To counteract the dangers of asphyxia he had to be kept on his feet all night so that the mucus could flow from his burst lung visicles.

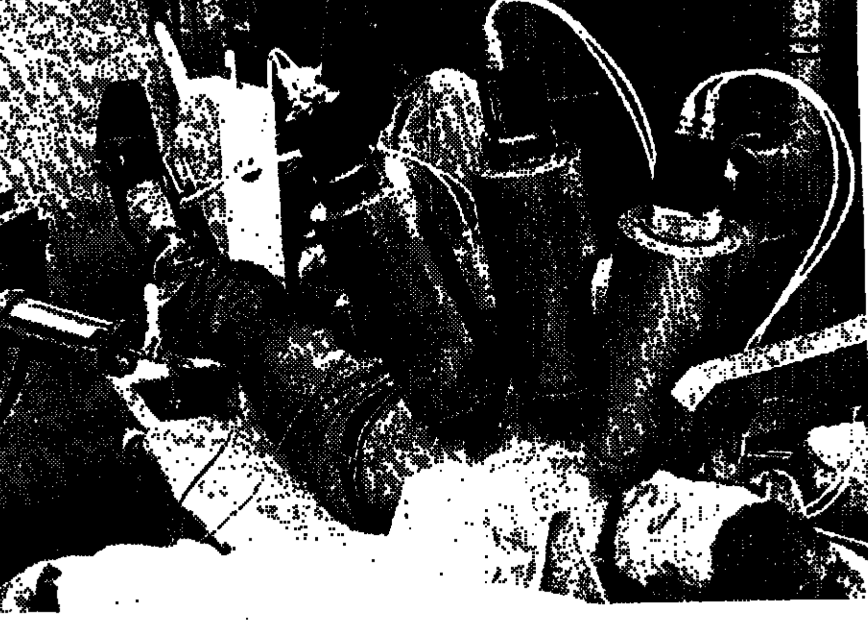
Dr Fritz stated that this invalid had attended a course to stop himself smoking, had stuck at it and had come out of it with flying colours. He has now been able to go back to work.

The five-day cure scheme has now been run by the Federal Republic's Health Care Association for the past five years and about four thousand smokers have taken part up to now.

The organisers claim that more than half of them have become permanent non-smokers. There are however obstinate cases who continue smoking despite all methods of group therapy and autosuggestion.

The inventors of the five-day plan have found a final opportunity for them to drop the habit. They must put their hands together and pray: "O Lord, help me give up smoking." *Alfred Behr*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 September 1971)



Radioactive isotopes aid circulation diagnosis

Hanover Medical School has one of the most up-to-date departments of nuclear medicine in the world. Where X-rays fail to do the trick radioactive agents are used to outline concealed damage to internal organs. A patient with bad circulation is here being examined by the isotope method. Three scintillation counters are attached to the patient's two heart chambers and aorta. They register the intensity of radiation emitted by the radioactive isotopes injected into the bloodstream. The counters are so designed to give examining doctors a three-dimensional idea of the patient's internal condition. The defective organ is thus pinpointed. (Photo: AP)

Continued from page 8

the language, will attend intensive language courses.

The first few days of the teachers' two-year stay in Hamburg did not pass completely without incident. One teacher had to return to the States with his wife after only two days as her homesickness had led to a nervous breakdown. Another couple returned just as quickly for family reasons.

No suitable accommodation has yet been found for a number of the teachers. For the time being they are having to stay at university hostels. The oldest teacher is 53 and the average age lies around 30.

A rumour is rife among Hamburg teachers that the Americans are being better paid. The city education authorities have denied this. Their earnings are a little higher because of an agreement between America and the Federal Republic that they need pay no tax.

They have no right to a pension however and they do have to bear the costs of setting up a new home in this country, the school authorities add. *Thomas Wolgast*

(Münchner Merkur, 7 September 1971)

Gout spreads

Gout was an almost forgotten disease up to a few years ago but there has been an alarming spread of cases of this type in the Federal Republic recently. It must now be considered as one of the most widespread complaints of the modern age.

After the Second World War no more than two Germans in every thousand suffered from this painful disease of the joints with its often fatal effects.

Medical experts now estimate that the number of known gout cases alone has increased at least tenfold as a result of over-eating.

Ten per cent of the total population are liable to have gout as they have the inherited features that foster the development of the complaint.

Professor Arnold Gries, one of the leading West German researchers in this field, points out that not all of these people are necessarily taken ill from the disease.

But the danger facing them is great. The over-eating prevalent in this country is one of the main features leading to an outbreak of gout which is a disease of the metabolism.

As painful as the disease may be, it is not gout itself that is the main danger for patients. The effects of the complaint are much worse and sometimes cause fatality.

The rise in the incidence of gout is also one of the causes for the alarming increase in strokes and heart attacks.

Another ailment closely connected with gout and equally fatal for patients is the complete breakdown of kidney functions.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 September 1971)

INDUSTRY

Ruhrkohle fights hard for its life but cannot be allowed to die

For a few weeks there was not a word heard about it. Now it is back in the headlines in all the newspapers. And you don't need to be a prophet to see that *Ruhrkohle AG* will be a topic of heated discussion among members of the general public again soon, and at the very latest by the time its annual report for 1970 is published.

In 1968 this unit company was formed from 26 old companies and became a mammoth concern with 180,000 employees producing 85 million tons of coal every year with a turnover of 7,000 million Marks. This company has proved it is not viable and yet it cannot be allowed to die.

It cannot live because its capital reserves are too slim and its position with regard to yield is pathetic. Every bit of progress that has been made in rationalising and streamlining the company has immediately been swallowed up by rising costs.

The fact that the wage bill in the company still accounts for a half of these

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Industriekurier

costs shows that all attempts to drag *Ruhrkohle* out of the mire are doomed to failure. It is like the snail climbing up the wall – for every inch it climbs up it slides down two inches.

But *Ruhrkohle* must not die because 180,000 employees' considerations have to be taken into account, and, what is more, these men are working in a fairly localised area of the country. Not only that, but 200,000 pensioners depend on the company, so an abrupt liquidation is out of the question.

If this were not enough we should not forget that our economy and that of some of our neighbouring countries is dependent on coal from the Ruhr and will remain so for another ten years if not longer.

In fact the major customer of the coal industry, namely electricity power stations, could if necessary move away from coal as a fuelling power within the foreseeable future if needs be. But the steel industry cannot. It is completely dependent on blast furnace coke produced in the Ruhr.

In a few years' time the Ruhr will be the only major coal-producing area left in the European Economic Community. Therefore if *Ruhrkohle* is allowed to collapse it will be tantamount to carrying out an amputation on one part of the economy that would severely damage the health of another part of the economic body.

Furthermore the closure of *Ruhrkohle* would mean killing off an industry in the most densely populated Federal state, North Rhine-Westphalia. The only people who would triumph from the closure would be the Communists and any others who are in favour of reforms that would completely change the system.

What exactly has gone wrong? Did not all those who helped out at the birth of *Ruhrkohle*, Professor Karl Schiller, Heinz P. Kemper, the chairman of the supervisory board, Prime Minister Heinz Kühn (SPD) of North Rhine-Westphalia and Adolf Schmidt, the boss of the miners' union, warn that the decision to merge the independent companies into this unit company would not mean the end of the crises that had been affecting the coalmining industry since 1958?

We can no longer judge whether these warnings were just rhetorical exercises that were considered expedient at the time. What has become certain in the meantime is that the foundation of *Ruhrkohle* was not motivated by the possibility that there was a chance of nursing the coalmining industry back to health – it was seen as *the* way of doing so particularly by Karl Schiller and his Ministry.


Despite smoking chimneys and coal barges on the inland waterways there is a crisis in coalmining in this country (Photo: Anthony)

Nobody foresaw that this hybrid company which is financed mainly by the steel companies and which is dependent more than ever on guarantors because the banks would not otherwise grant it any loans would make a loss of 600 million Marks within two years and thus more than eat away the basic capital of 535 million Marks with which it was founded.

Who is to blame for the mess? Perhaps the old companies by means of whose renunciation of a claim (in return for a certificate of betterment) of 630 million Marks it will be possible to balance the *Ruhrkohle* books for 1970 – that is to say bankruptcy will be avoided?

The management has been accused of dallying too long in the preparation of its adjustment plan which provides for the closing of seven pits employing 25,000 men by 1975. Are they to blame?

Or *IG Bergbau*, the miners' union which has been accused of paying too little heed to the profits situation in making its wage claims and which as far as possible fills the administration of the company with people who are in sympathy with its aims?

Or those responsible in Bonn and Düsseldorf who allowed a project to go ahead which was obviously worthless?

The guilt can certainly not be placed on any one man or organisation. There are many reasons at many different levels why *Ruhrkohle* has become a thorn in the flesh of our economic order. And therefore it is highly unlikely that a solution to the coalmining problem can be found in the short term.

One thing is certain – the long process of curing this sick industry will prove very expensive. And experience has taught us that even then the cure might not be long-lasting. *Heiner Radzio*

(Handelsblatt, 10 September 1971)

Ruhrkohle throws good money after bad

The euphoria that marked the foundation of *Ruhrkohle AG*, that unit company made up of 26 formerly independent mining companies with 52 pits, 126 supervisory boards and 1,500 works councils has long since died away.

It has been clear for some time that this is the kind of pride that comes before a fall and that the general adjustment plan announced in the middle of this year has come late – too late, perhaps.

The cure it has prescribed once again is a return to health with a crash slimming programme.

Ruhrkohle needs a cool thousand million Marks to keep its head above water. In the light of the dynamic social welfare value that is contained in this enterprise the State will pay up once again.

But it is essential that the way ahead to a brighter future be pointed out to *Ruhrkohle*. This future involves, as the general adjustment plan points out, the abandoning of unprofitable pits. Twenty-six patients have therefore not been made well again by lying in the hospital bed known as a unit company.

Only fifteen of these 72 pits ran at a profit in 1970. They scored 114 million Marks, while 37 pits chalked up losses totalling 491 million Marks.

In the meantime the small self-financing potential of this motley collection of companies has been irretrievably lost.

The productivity per shift varies between 2,500 and 5,700 kilos. While one pit has produced coal supplies that will last for four years another has run up stocks that will not be exhausted for 133 years.

According to the legislators this unit company should continue to be a producer of raw materials and will not be allowed to work towards a profit by processing those materials.

Its money must be earnt by the production of black gold alone. Up till now the company has just consumed the taxpayer's good money. In the end the taxpayer may come to the conclusion that the whole mining industry is a luxury he cannot afford.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 september 1971)

Companies concentrate in larger groups

The moves towards mergers in major sectors of the Federal Republic economy continues unabated. In the first eight months of this year the *Bundeskartellamt* (Federal Monopolies Commission) was notified of 150 mergers of industrial companies.

But this figure is not a complete reflection of the move towards bigger and bigger industrial concerns. Under the present laws it is only compulsory to notify the Monopolies Commission if the companies involved achieve by their merger a twenty-per-cent share of the market or if the companies have in the past year employed at least 10,000 people, or if they have had a turnover of 500 million Marks.

The Monopolies Commission speaks of a progression of the process of concentration which in the past few years has made such progress that the moves have not all been accounted for.

In 1968 the *Kartellamt* was notified of 65 mergers, but by last year this figure had already risen to as high as 305. The type of company that has proved to be most prone to embarking on mergers has not changed greatly during the first eight months of 1971. As last year it is finance houses (with 38 notifications of mergers) and the chemicals industry (seventeen mergers announced) that lead the way.

Of the 150 cases announced to the Monopolies Commission 31 are so-called major mergers. This applies to cases where the company taken over had more than 25 million Marks on its balance sheet.

In addition to this there were fourteen cases of mergers in finance house, where the definition is different. For a bank takeover to be described as "major" the assets of the company taken over must be at least 150 million Marks. There were also three major takeovers in insurance (where the relevant figure is 50 million Marks).

The *Kartellamt* describes it as remarkable that by the end of August this year the level of of assets in taken-over credit institutes, at 17.9 milliard Marks, was considerably more than the figure for the whole of last year (13.2 milliard Marks).

The figures published by the Monopolies Commission for price fixing show that slowly but surely resale price maintenance is on the way out. This is despite the fact that the new amendment to monopolies legislation does not provide for any tightening up of the laws on price fixing.

Obviously the natural laws of the market are gaining sway. Compared with 31 August last year the number of companies still fixing their prices had dropped by forty to 819 and the number of products that were still subject to r.p.m. had dropped by 2,798 to a little over 165,000.

Between May and August alone the number of articles that had been freed from r.p.m. was 7,181. The *Kartellamt* states that a major force behind these figures was the freeing of discs from fixed prices.

Of the 165,000 articles still with fixed prices the major line is car spares and accessories. In fact in this line the number of items with fixed prices increased in the year from about 64,000 to approximately 79,000. The most notable line in which prices have been freed is electrical goods goods.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 september 1971)



CONSUMER WORLD

'Du und deine Welt' exhibition gives a glimpse of modern living

Bright colours and the shapes of Pop Art combined with the cool calculation of modern technology determined the image of the great West German family exhibition *Du und deine Welt* which was opened by the Bonn Minister of Health and Family Affairs, Käte Strobel, on 27 August at Hamburg's famous pleasure park, *Planten un Blomen*.

For ten days until 5 September big and small visitors could go around hundreds of stalls and find out what novelties there are in the world of family life. And unlike at other fairs they were able to buy whatever they wanted on the spot.

The most popular exhibits from the first day onwards were in the *Halle der Tiere* which was at the fair for the first time since *Du und deine Welt* was started in 1955.

All kinds of growling, purring or simply swimming domestic creatures were on sale.

The star of the quadrupeds was undoubtedly the smallest dog in Europe, a Zwerg Yorkshire terrier, which weighed only 1.6 kilograms and cost one Mark for every gram of its weight.

So that the Federal Republic's canine population of four million will no longer need to lead a dog's life one firm has developed a bone of dried buffalo hide inside which there is a capsule containing appetising smells of roast meat.

If your taste was for a catfish or an amusing American kinkajou it would have been possible to buy one and take it home.

Great interest was shown in a new bird-house that will obviously brighten up houses in the Federal Republic. It is made of wood, with various different kinds available, and glass and has an illuminated interior.

Speculation on the German's love of animals would not appear to be misplaced since it is reckoned that in living rooms in this country there are at present 150 million decorative fish, ten million birds, four million dogs and three million cats.

For those who are not so keen on the animal world and prefer to be tempted by the progressive ideas of technology there was an exhibition hall entitled Kitchen and Household.

This contained examples of the purposeful use of technology, allowing them to save a good deal of time and drudgery with a sensible division of working hours. Experts have worked out that of the 250 million working hours put in by German housewives daily in 22 million households at least 25 million hours could be saved.

For example a great deal of precious time and effort could be saved with the help of a self-cleaning oven which develops such great heat that remainders of food and splashed fat from roasting meat are burnt away leaving a fine dust which can easily be wiped out with a cloth.

There was also a new kind of electric window-cleaning machine which looks like a vacuum cleaner and for a price of 182 Marks will put an end to dangerous hanging from window sills at giddy heights with a bucket of water and a chamois leather.

For those housewives who like to reassure themselves that they are still beautiful even when they are slaving away over a hot stove there was a mirror developed for aviation which only weighs a fifth of normal mirror weight and does not mist over even amid clouds of steam.

But with a newly developed grill which can be kept in any living room steaks can be cooked quickly and quietly beneath a panel of glass and any smoke and steam is blown away by an electric fan.

The central feature in this hall was a dream kitchen of the year 2000, reminiscent of the inside of a space ship. It was spherical in shape and while working there the housewife would be connected with other members of the family via microphones, television cameras and monitors, covering all the rooms in the house.

Many sociologists, however, will feel a cold shudder at this idea of future living. The present trend is towards ever bigger kitchens with plenty of light and air. But this spherical kitchen would have a diameter of only 2.40 metres.

According to the experts the housewife of the future will treat the preparation of food as a hobby rather than a drudge and therefore she will be very keen on a high degree of mobility. By the year 2000 she will be spending her days in an office and will give the family ready-meals when she returns home. It would only be on high days and holidays that she and perhaps her husband as well would celebrate with a hearty meal.

The circular kitchen named Technovision II (Photo: Conti-Press)

A great deal of space was devoted at the exhibition to feminine beauty and the battery of beauty aids required by women. At the fair women were able to take advice on makeup from international experts.

So that the women would not make mistakes later on, when left to their own devices, they were given a "passport to beauty" containing all the information they needed about their colouring and the type of makeup they would need.

Du und deine Welt presented among other things the greatest hobby and leisure-time centre of the Federal Republic.

Each year the range of articles, tools and special materials offered for do-it-yourself enthusiasts becomes greater. As it becomes more and more difficult to get people in the service industries to visit the home and carry out repairs the more popular do-it-yourself for houschold defects or improvements becomes.

In 55 to sixty per cent of all West German houses painting and decorating is a do-it-yourself affair and for the keen paperhanger the industry has developed a wide range of novelties.

For instance there is a brush for the left-handed, potent paint-removers and newly developed highly elastic fillers.

With a kit it is now possible for the do-it-yourself fan to build his own organ with electronic percussion and in future a simple business such as putting up a cupboard will be child's play. With the latest design all that is needed is a turn of seven screws.

The children were not forgotten at this exhibition. A special hall was set up for them containing all the latest ideas in educational toys for all age groups. Apart from a large range of gymnastic equipment and building blocks and the like the main interest was focused on a quite conventional type of toy, a miniature car that can reach a speed of forty kilometres per hour.

One special feature of *Du und deine Welt* this year was a lottery for young engaged couples. The prize was a wedding at the famous *Christkindlkirche* in Steyr in Austria and a free honeymoon for a week. *Thomas Wolgast*

(Münchner Merkur, 28 August 1971)

Kitchen utensils fair does fairly good business

Cologne's International Household Utensils, Hardware and Garden Equipment Fair produced widely differing degrees of success for the different branches. Spokesmen for the more than 1,250 exhibitors were unanimous that sales of traditional household goods and kitchen utensils were disappointing, while decidedly seasonal articles were in much greater demand.

Exhibitors of equipment for do-it-yourself were largely satisfied, but it was on the gardening equipment stalls that the real successes were scored. These two sectors will be expanded at next year's Fair. (Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 8 September 1971)

Austrian architect deplores cramped living conditions

Mass-produced housing, steel, concrete and glass monstrsities, storey after storey of the same old design from basement to top floor leads to boredom, makes social life in modern cities barren and ends up causing mental disorders in those forced to live in it.

Nevertheless even today no one has thought of asking the advice of doctors, psychologists, sociologists and progressive architects before the next multi-storey, highly-profitable silo is erected in a dormitory suburb of a large built-up area.

Builders in fact do not want to know that modern man needs something more than a roof over his head. They would rather stay ignorant and go on crowding people into miniflats. They are not concerned if these cramped conditions cramp his mind and his whole being. Their only interest is whether the rent is paid on time.

This at least is the opinion of many scientists who are concerned with the problem of modern living and housing in the future. They feel it is important for people to be given accommodation where they consider themselves "at home" rather than just "under a roof".

A programme of ideal modern living devised by Dr Kurt Eckel, an Austrian architect at Vienna Technical University puts the point quite clearly. Dr Eckel has called for three basic types of accommodation which allow people living there to develop freely.

* Fixed design – in which the way the space available should be used is planned in advance. This would be suitable for people who are not so mobile when it comes to choosing where to live and who would prefer to have no say in the way the world around them develops.

* Free design – where the space is divided up according to a pre-planned scheme but the use to which the various rooms are put can be altered at will.

* Variable design – where people living in a house can decide for themselves how their floor space is to be divided up by means of movable walls.

The beginning and end of modern planning is, according to Dr Eckel, the amount of space available. He considers the reason why people of all age groups feel the need to get into their car and drive as far away as possible as often as possible can be traced back to cramped living conditions.

He refers to scientific surveys that have come to the conclusion that people who live in exceptionally cramped conditions became enervated and aggressive. When cramped conditions are taken to the extreme people can become mentally ill or suffer psychosomatic disorders.

He adds that sad, monotonous exteriors to buildings which make the streets of a modern city into a kind of beehive are an extremely regrettable factor in modern architecture.

People who live in such areas cannot feel that this is their home, but modern man needs just such a feeling to help him relax at night from the rat-race of modern working pressures.

Dr Eckel regrets that so little money is available to help remedy this situation and that with the widespread housing shortage the homeless have to take whatever is on offer. *Florian Rauberg*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 September 1971)

■ AUTOMOBILES

New Mercedes Benz 350 SL accentuates comfort and safety on the road

Forget everything you have ever learnt about sports cars. Put clichés of sports cars being hard, difficult to steer, having stiff clutches and no luggage space, being freezing cold and likely to gash hands here and there and causing other bumps and bruises while getting in and out clean out of your mind. None of this applies to the new and well-nigh perfect Mercedes Benz 350 SL.

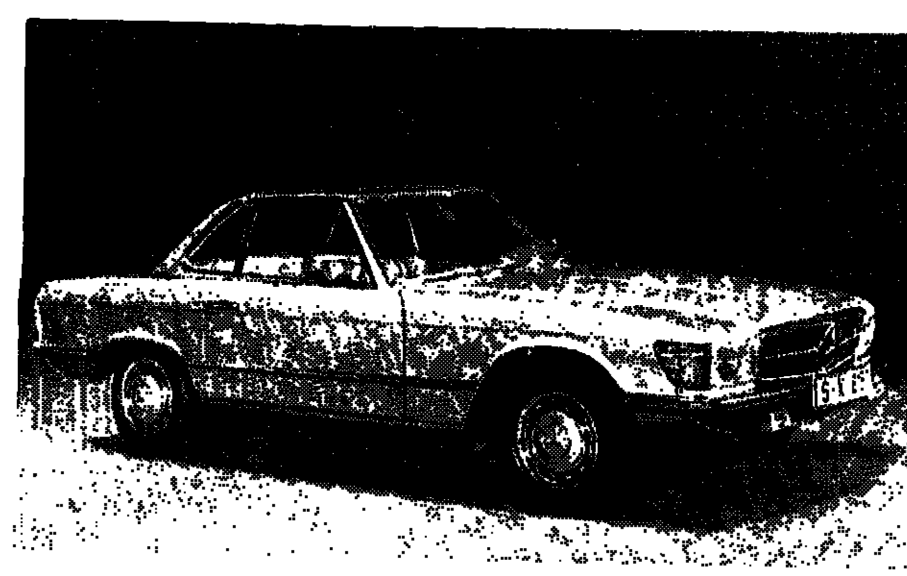
This successor to the 230, 250 and 280 SL at long last has the engine that has for so long been conspicuous by its absence from Mercedes sports models. The 350 SL's 3.5-litre V 8 engine develops 200 horse power at 5,800 rpm.

The 350 SL can also also boast every comfort, convenience and safety factor known to Daimler-Benz and the manufacturers of Mercedes are renowned for being exemplary in this respect, particularly in the upper price ranges.

To look at the newcomer would appear to be more powerful, bolder and perhaps a little more obtrusive than the old 230 and 280 SL, which had gained a reputation of being something of a woman's car.

The 350 SL has a more manly look and a soupcon of trendiness and snobbery. In August and September the 350 SL was in evidence everywhere being "in" is de rigueur. Only newcomers to, say, the fashionable holiday island of Sylt stopped and stared.

Elsewhere the 350 SL remains a sensational newcomer to the country's roads and is scrutinised avidly by motorists everywhere,



The Mercedes Benz 350 SL (Photo: Daimler-Benz)

The convertible roof which the 350 SL is normally seen sporting as it zooms along the autobahn at a cruising speed of 110 miles an hour and more costs an extra 1,460 Marks.

The 350 SL looks a good deal smarter with the ingeniously simple yet robustly folding roadster hood. Supplied with the hood it costs 29,970 Marks.

With the hood down it can easily be driven at 100 miles an hour. With the hood up the 350 SL grows extremely noisy at speeds of ninety or over.

The coupe roof, on the other hand, can be driven at 125 miles an hour without the 350 SL losing any of the comfort for which Mercedes salons are famous. The trouble is that it takes two men to assemble or dismantle.

The following extras are available and in several instances to be recommended: automatic transmission at 1,443 Marks (to be preferred to the rather tricky gear lever), headrests, lightweight metal wheels, leather upholstery, a self-tuning car radio with a telescopic aerial, central locking device, belts, air conditioning and so on.

With all these extras the full price of between 35,000 and 40,000 Marks is by no means too much.

This applies in equal measure to the quality of the goods. Compared with other sports cars built in the United States, Italy or Britain the Mercedes packs little less power and a good deal poorer workmanship for considerably more money. Viewed in this light the 350 SL is a bargain in its class.

The engine is quiet and flexible. You can neglect gear-changing. The roadholding is perfect. If ever a car deserved the epithet "runs as if it were on rails" then it is the new Mercedes. The 350 SL is fitted with the diagonal pendulum axle common to all the new generation of Mercedes.

Long-distance speedsters will often be tempted by the built-in safety, ease of handling and power to drive faster than road conditions warrant.

At the attractive wheel of the 350 wet roads, aquaplaning, longer braking distances in rainy weather and the like hardly seem to matter.

The power of the 200-DIN-horsepower engine never fails to impress the driver: the 350 SL takes autobahn gradients in its stride. The four servo-powered brakes are more than a match for the power under the bonnet.

Special features incorporated in the 350 SL include dust-protected rear lights and heated doors. Electronic fuel injection is as much a matter of course as servo steering which is custom-built never to convey the impression that the

DIE WELT

man or woman at the wheel has lost contact with the road surface.

The V 8 engine, itself an engineering delight, accelerates the 350 SL to sixty from a standing start in between eight and a half and nine seconds.

The top speed is roughly 135 miles an hour, everyday fuel consumption will be somewhere in the region of fifteen to eighteen litres of super per 100 kilometres (twelve to sixteen miles per Imperial gallon).

Officially Mercedes engineers and salesmen set no great store by the ease with which the 350 SL reaches 125 miles an hour, 350 SL-owners, they note, will only drive fast when road and traffic conditions warrant it.

Then, however, it will do the trick. Daimler-Benz are the oldest car manufacturers in the business and they have already incorporated more comfort and safety into their models than will be common among run-of-the-mill cars by 1980 if then.

Even safety cars built in long runs are going to cost good money — and that is the last thought either manufacturers or the buying public relish.

There is, incidentally, little joy in showing other motorists what you can get out of your 350 SL by pulling out all the stops. The more comfortable and outwardly aggressive in appearance a car is the less aggressively it tends to be driven.

F. Gert Pohle

(Die Welt, 10 September 1971)

12 per cent more private cars roll of production lines than last year

In the first seven months of this year 2,045,690 private cars rolled off the assembly lines of car factories in this country, an increase of nearly twelve per cent on the corresponding period last year according to the Motor Manufacturers Association.

Between January and the end of July 1971 overall production of motor vehicles in this country, including commercial vehicles, amounted to nearly two and a half million units, an increase in production of 11.5 per cent.

In comparison with the same period last year exports were up eighteen per cent. 1,425,000 motor vehicles were exported, 57 per cent of overall production. In the first seven months of 1970 exports accounted for only 54 per cent of production.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 August 1971)

Slight decrease in half yearly accident figure

In the first half of this year the number of traffic accidents involving injury rather than damage to property was down 0.3 per cent on the corresponding period last year according to the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

The number of injuries was down one per cent at 239,267 whereas the number of fatalities was 0.7 per cent up at 8,129. June was a particularly satisfactory month. The number of road deaths was down eleven per cent on June 1970 and the number of injuries down 1.7 per cent.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 September 1971)

Mid-1972 all VW garages to be computerised

By next May all Volkswagen garages will be equipped with the new computerised diagnosis, it was announced at the premiere of the new and improved inspection system for all models in the Volkswagen range.

The new system represents a decided improvement on the current VW diagnosis centres, inaugurated in 1968. At present all measuring devices needed to pinpoint repairs called for have to be attached item by item to the vehicle in the service bay.

Major check-in points of the engine and auxiliary systems, such as the battery, are now equipped ex-works with an inspection network centred on a single socket into which the diagnosis computer is plugged.

Eighty-eight inspection points are included in the programme card. Twenty-eight are checked automatically, sixty with the aid of the service mechanic. The result is printed out on a diagnosis form while the customer waits.

Computerised diagnosis has two major advantages over conventional servicing. The service is more reliable because it is less dependent on the element of human error and mistakes on the part of the service mechanics. It also checks more vital functions in less time.

A car can now be serviced in thirty minutes flat. A less exhaustive check using the current diagnosis system takes three quarters of an hour.

The cost of a full-scale diagnosis remains unchanged, working out at between thirteen and sixteen Marks depending on the model. A Volkswagen Beetle diagnosis costs 13.50 Marks.

During the first 40,000 kilometres five diagnoses are carried out free of charge. Automation may not have led to price cuts for the Volkswagen-owner but in this day and age there is something to be said for prices being maintained regardless whether a degree of rationalisation is achieved.

Besides, the Volkswagen-owner cannot fail to benefit from the more comprehensive and reliable diagnosis and the shorter time spent in the service bay.

One can hardly object to Volkswagen dealers offsetting the additional expense of computerisation by increasing the number of vehicles that can pass through the diagnosis bays in the course of a day.

The complete diagnosis bay costs some 11,000 Marks and is leased to garages by Volkswagen for 295 Marks a month. The computers for garages in this country — about 2,500 of them — are manufactured by Siemens.

An initial 1,500 computer diagnosis centres are to be installed in other European countries. The manufacturers are Hartmann & Braun, a subsidiary of AEG.

The new diagnosis system is not restricted to Volkswagens fresh off the assembly lines. Older models dating back to 1965 and not equipped with the built-in inspection network can also be processed.

With the aid of an adaptor the individual checkpoints are linked to the computer with the aid of conventional plugs and clips. All 88 points do not need to be covered either; individual functions can be put to the test.

How does the new system save time yet increase reliability? Compression checks make the improvement particularly apparent.

At present all the plugs have to be removed and the compressometer reading of each cylinder taken. In computerised diagnosis starter current is evaluated instead.

One of the service leads is connected to the battery earth. The computer measures the fall in current during starting. Compression can then be deduced.

The readings for each individual cylinder are taken with the aid of a device set to the ignition sequence.

The entire procedure takes eight seconds. It used to take roughly twenty minutes.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 September 1971)

■ OUR WORLD

Sex industry enters into a decline

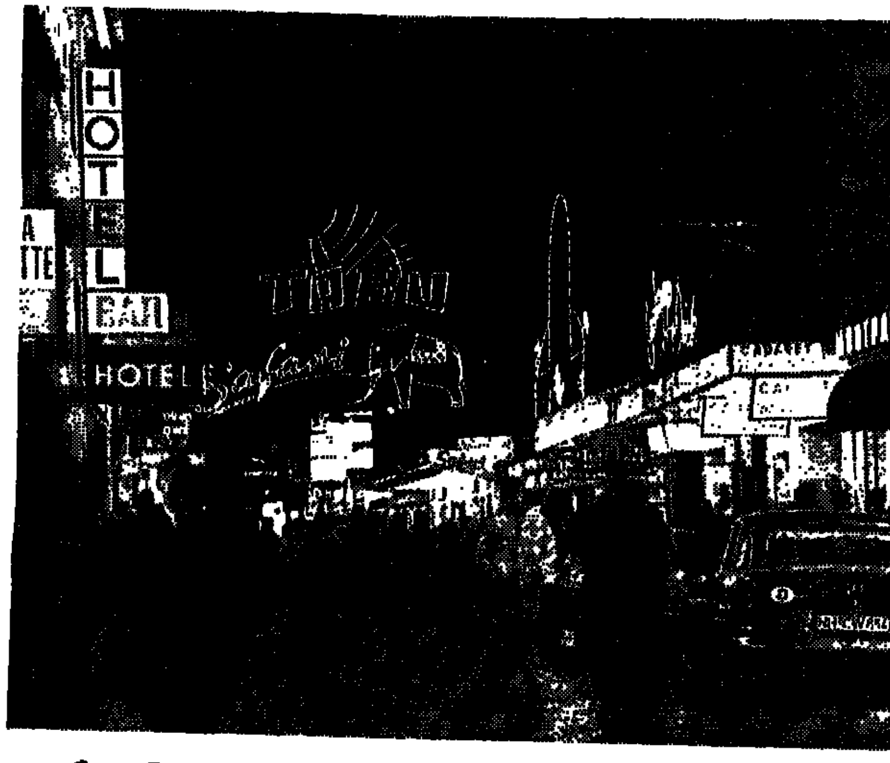
The wickedest mile in the world offering the hottest sex between Stockholm and Tangiers is full of people worried about their future. Until recently the entertainment area of Hamburg centred around the Reeperbahn was doing great business, but the bubble seems to have burst.

Until recently there were about 350,000 visitors a month to the dimly-lit harbour bars and the striptease establishments with their warm red lighting casting an atmosphere of sinfulness. But now the 450 bars of one kind and another and the 3,000 ladies of easy virtue are beginning to wonder what the future holds in store for them.

The great tide of activity that boosted the sex industry in the early days of the permissive society seems to be ebbing slowly but undeniably.

It was just a few months ago that the swell threatened to burst its banks as the sex shows got more and more daring, the atmosphere grew hotter and the drink prices rocketed. St Pauli was experiencing a boom.

There is now a rather melancholy atmosphere in the *Kiez* as the Reeperbahn area is known to the locals. "I fear we've done ourselves to death," reflects René Durand, who was born in Paris, but who burst on the St Pauli scene with a great deal of temperament and even more optimism and went into the restaurant business, to mention just one of his sidelines.



Grosse Freiheit, famous for the Star Club where The Beatles shot to fame (Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

With his black Renaissance beard and his sensuously happy smile the owner of the *Salambo* is still considered St Pauli's apostle of eroticism.

He sees the situation in this light: "The customers have had their fill of what we can offer, the authorities are more tough about what we can and cannot offer and business ain't no good."

René Durand, who helped build up the career of strip star Babsi, to whom West German television recently dedicated a whole programme, is toying with the idea of going back to Paris and making a new start.

And the *Koberer*, the touts who try to lure customers into St Pauli's entertainments are also having a hard time of it. In July the Reeperbahn sex industry had a turnover of only 300,000 customers, a drop of about one seventh.

Bar-owners are constantly trying to find new ways to make their establishments more attractive. But their way of boosting takings is the tried and tested *Nepp* (swindling).

Recently one slightly tipsy tourist who had been charged 144 Marks for just a few beers summoned the remainder of his wits and asked the barkeeper to sign his chit as a proof of the prices charged. When the Scandinavian visitor took the chit to the Davidstrasse police station the signature was deciphered for him. It read: "Happy Christmas you drunken slob."

Most bar-owners have tried to find more serious, honest and longer-lasting answers to their problem, but every night their sleep is troubled by clean-cut American college kids whispering in their ear the dirty words "Love story, love story . . ."

Already St Pauli is working towards the if-you-can't-beat-'em-join-em principle. Striptease acts are being made more romantic — already the throbbing beat and soul music is being replaced by something lighter.

Whereas until recently an essential part of a striptease act was a powerful Harley Davidson, strippers are now surrounding themselves with orchids and are blowing soft clouds of fragrant smoke from hubble-dubble pipes.

But owners of cabaret bars are still uncertain whether cooler sex will bring back the customers that are no longer flooding to "the hottest show in town". One of them said: "If this whole business comes unstuck our only friend will be alcohol."

Most customers in St Pauli come from the Scandinavian countries where alcoholic beverages are an even more costly pleasure than on the Reeperbahn because of the enormous tax on alcohol.

In order to make up for lost custom St Pauli landlords are putting the prices of their drinks up still further. The record so far is 360 Marks for a bottle of *Sekt* (German Champagne-type wine). Nevertheless the number of bars changing hands in St Pauli is constantly increasing and that is always a sign that the wolf is at the door.

Another St Pauli institution, its most controversial export the newspaper *St Pauli Nachrichten* is feeling the pinch. Editor-in-chief Herbert Tews has announced that plans are being considered to turn the paper into a *Love-Story* kind of publication. Pseudo-romantic love stories and "more flowers in the layout", it is hoped, will keep the circulation at its present level of 500,000.

Recently Olympia Press, which specialised in pornography, went bust leaving huge debts and Melzer Verlag, which was given a boost when sex became a hot property, announced that it was in financial difficulties. So now the St Pauli "journalists" are fearing for the future of their productions.

Thomas Wolgast

(Münchner Merkur, 4 September 1971)

Lübeck survived the bombs but is threatened by time's ravages

In the early summer the preservers of ancient monuments from eight European countries met in the Hanseatic city of Lübeck to discuss the preservation of buildings in this historic city and in particular the uninhabited *Bürger* houses in brick Gothic style.

They called for "every possible expert advice and financial assistance" to be put into this scheme.

The consider that the former queen of the Hanseatic League ranks along with cities such as Bruges, Amsterdam, Prague, Berne and Florence. Their appeal is directed at the Federal state of Schleswig-Holstein, the Bonn government and the general public.

On the night of 29 March 1942, Good Friday, the old city on the Trave was bombed by seventy Allied planes as it was lit up by a full moon. The chief of Lübeck police reported afterwards that 1,044 houses and businesses had been destroyed and several historic buildings had been razed to the ground. The most interesting and historic part of the old city was very badly hit.

It is thanks to Lübeck's honorary citizen, the then President of the International Red Cross Professor Carl. J. Burckhardt, a Swiss scholar and diplomat, that the city was not bombed again.

He appealed to Berlin to make Lübeck a distribution centre for packages from loved ones to prisoners of war. Lübeck was declared an open city and spared from further bombing, which could have meant its complete destruction.

Lübeck is the city of the seven spires. In the War five of them, on St. Peter's and St Mary's churches and on the Cathedral, were flattened. They have since been rebuilt. This is also true of parts of the historic *Bürger* houses.

But it is houses that escaped the bombing then that threaten to collapse from neglect now. Old buildings have only been restored singly, such as the famous Schabbelhaus in Mengstrasse with its room as a memorial to Thomas Mann.

The purpose of the meeting of the preservationists can best be seen by a look at the street Grosse Petersgrube by the St Peter's Church. Four of the thirteen houses are not lived and they are right in the middle of the row. Among them is the Classical No 17 which has been empty virtually since 1800. But the preservationists are most keen that this building should be renovated.

The houses on either side of No 17 in similar style, one of which was built by the merchant Daniel Jacobi who was an alderman of Lübeck, are also uninhabited now.

Near these two buildings there is the former residence of the Hanseatic alderman Herr Groot, which was built in 1776 in late Rococo style. These four houses have been bought up by building contractor Friedrich Karl Lüder, but he has done nothing with them.

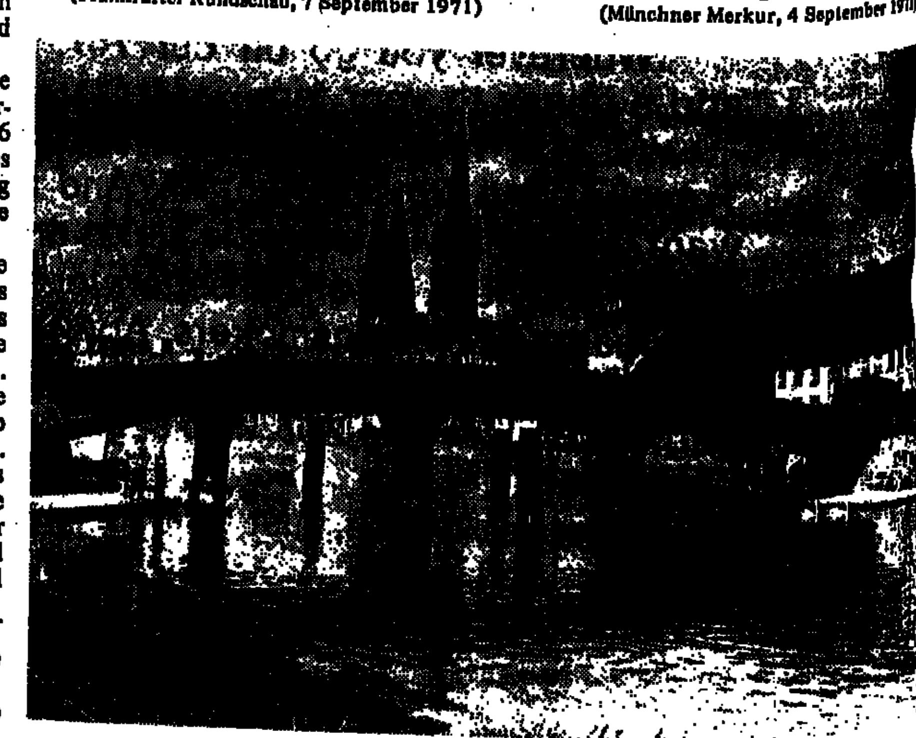
In the same street Grosse Petersgrube there are other examples. No 23 has become the "Old Inn". This property is well looked after. The tradition of the beautiful Rococo house has been kept up. In 1727 this house belonged to the moneychanger Joachim Roeder who exchanged *Lübsche* coins for Danish ones. But he had a sideline — when the coins changed hands the amount of noble metals in them decreased and so Roeder became a rich man. But in 1727 outraged citizens stormed his house and destroyed all the interior. For fifty years it served as a store-house, then it became living quarters again.

Lübeck's budget for preservation projects is only 100,000 Marks per year. But five million Marks are needed for restoration of the famous Heiliggeist Hospital alone. This building has become well-known throughout the world for its Classical-Gothic style. It really must be restored soon if it is not to fall into complete decay. Lübeck requires several million Marks if its 545 protected buildings are not to fall into ruin.

A nationwide campaign is needed such as when the appeal went out for the restoration of the *Marienkirche* (St Mary's). Lübeck could take a leaf out of Gdansk's (Danzig) book. The Polish authorities have gone to great pains to restore the old facades to their former glory, but behind the facades are modern living quarters.

Lore Lorenzen

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 September 1971)


Lübeck's Malerwinkel and three of the city's seven famous spires (Photo: Archiv/Dr. A. Schultze-Naumburg)

■ SPORT

Ferry Porsche talks about cars and sports car racing

Dr Ferry Porsche, born 1909, has scarcity value. He feels himself to be something of an outsider, hates interviews and is the man behind the best-known sports cars in the world. His company, which in 1969 had a turnover of roughly 300 million Marks, has an annual capacity of some 15,000 cars and employs about 3,500 people, also boats a flourishing design department the main customer of which is Volkswagen. Outsider Porsche is the owner of the last family firm in the European motor industry. Outsider Porsche makes his personal contribution towards the risky life of racing drivers. Outsider Porsche is the sole representative of his country to show the Federal Republic flag on the racetracks of the world. Lothar Behr of Handelsblatt interviewed Porsche in Stuttgart.

Handelsblatt: You still manage to pull first-rate performances in motor racing without government subsidies. You are, for that matter, virtually the only motor manufacturer in this country to engage in racing. Has the State never given you a financial shot in the arm?

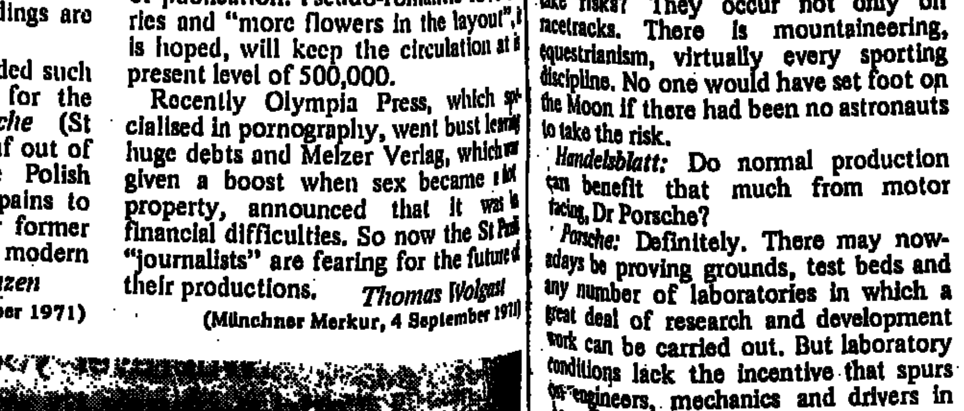
Porsche: I'm afraid not. So far we have not been given any public money whatsoever.

Handelsblatt: Have you ever tried?

Porsche: There once were talks. In the main it was a matter of whether we would re-enter the running for Formula I races. Then we might have been subsidised to some extent. But we cannot go in for Formula I. It would take us too far away from series production. As it is series production benefits from racing experience.

Handelsblatt: This will not be the first time you have heard this particular question but many people do feel that racing drivers are slightly mad. They do take a great deal, don't they?

Porsche: In that case everyone must be mad. In my view the element of risk is part and parcel of life and where would we be today if no one were prepared to take risks? They occur not only on racetracks. There is mountaineering, equestrianism, virtually every sporting discipline. No one would have set foot on the Moon if there had been no astronauts to take the risk.


Ferry Porsche (Photo: PORSCHE)

Handelsblatt: Do normal production cars benefit that much from motor racing, Dr Porsche?

Porsche: Definitely. There may nowadays be proving grounds, test beds and any number of laboratories in which a great deal of research and development work can be carried out. But laboratory conditions lack the incentive that spurs our engineers, mechanics and drivers in competitive racing, as I have often pointed out.

Handelsblatt: Take the design of the Porsche sports car. Are you going to stick to the centrally-mounted engine or do you perhaps plan one day to build a roomy four-seater sports car?

Porsche: At the present level of technological development a genuine sports car cannot nowadays be a four-seater. Of course a number of major manufacturers do design pseudo-sports cars with a roomy passenger compartment but they are not real sports cars that will one day merit the Porsche marque. I do not, on the other hand, feel it to be out of the question that Porsche might one day manufacture cars with a roomier interior. But our centrally-mounted engine is staying put.

Handelsblatt: Why, apart from very few exceptions, do other motor manufacturers in this country no longer go in for racing?

Porsche: Because they don't need to. You know, Henry Ford Jr once told me he had gone back into racing because he was annoyed that Ferrari, for instance, sold thousands of cars without spending a cent on advertising. He, on the other hand, spent millions of dollars on advertising. And now Fiat was close on Ferrari's heels and Fiat's Giovanni Agnelli had personally initialled Jacky Ickx's contract.

Handelsblatt: You, Dr Porsche, are the smallest and one of the few remaining family firms in the industry. Do you feel yourself to be something of an outsider?

Porsche: Maybe, just because we are the smallest. And as a small manufacturer we naturally exercise little influence on the implementation of safety regulations, clean exhaust systems and the like. These are fields in which the major manufacturers can, to a certain extent, utilise their market position. Let us face it: a great deal of influence can be brought to bear. But what matters is that we are not only a car factory; we also have a design centre that is anything but the smallest in the world. This extremely fortunate combination of a design centre on the one hand and car production on the other is surely fairly unique anywhere in the world. That may well be why we are considered to be outsiders.

Handelsblatt: And you specialise in sports cars, of course.

Porsche: Believe me, that was the most significant decision we have ever taken. Unlike other firms we do not build pseudo-sports cars, long-run cars with a few sporting extras. We build genuine sports cars. That is the only way we have been able to make a name for ourselves over the years. The big boys cannot do what we do. They probably do not want to, for that matter.

Handelsblatt: You do enjoy powerful support from Volkswagen, though, they say. What are your relations with VW?

Porsche: Our relationship with Volkswagen is easy enough to explain. We have launched a model known as the VW-Porsche. It is a joint venture. Someone once asked me whether the VW in the Porsche emblem adversely affected our image. It doesn't, of course. You might just as well say the Volkswagen Beetle does, and I am sure you know the Beetle was designed by us many years ago. Cooperation with Volkswagen is so deeply-rooted and so longstanding that there can hardly be talk of a new situation. Our sports cars, certainly ninety per cent of them, are sold by Volkswagen dealers. Our design centre is also known to work under contract for Volkswagen. This has always been the case. Volkswagen and Porsche are two completely independent organisations that differ considerably in size, of course. What we have in common is VW-Porsche Sales Limited, our joint sales division. Everything else is a matter of friendly ties based on longstanding traditions.

Handelsblatt: There are still two or three other smaller independent manufacturers left in Europe and they are determined to maintain their independence at all costs. What do you think their chances are?

Porsche: To judge by conditions in the United States the small fry are going to have to join forces with the big boys at some stage or other. The question is how. The small fry need not necessarily be taken over lock, stock and barrel. Why cannot large and small firms that cooperate in some form or another simply coexist?

Handelsblatt: What form might this cooperation take in practice? Could there be joint research or joint buying?

Porsche: Everything has advantages and drawbacks. Take a joint research division, for instance. In a large firm a development department can never be as flexible as it can be in a small one. Which brings us to the leading question: What point is there in terms of either profit or progress in combining everything in one firm? Do you not think it would be better in certain circumstances to let people work away at the problems in hand in various places? What I mean is that I feel it is not necessarily a good idea to have all development work carried out at one place and by one firm.

Handelsblatt: We are always looking at the United States. It is your best customer, accounting for fifty per cent of Porsche sales. Is not this very fact problematic? What would happen if for some reason the American market were to be substantially reduced?

Porsche: It is certainly a risk but it would be a shame not to make use of an existing and receptive market. Take the other side of the coin. There are European motor manufacturers that sell eighty per cent of their production at home. That is just as problematic.

Handelsblatt: In America you have for some time been facing stiff competition from the Japanese. Do you think Japanese cars are so dangerous?

Porsche: There can be no doubt that the Japanese represent serious competition on the market as a whole. But Japan is trying to establish itself in a price category that hardly affects Porsche. Competition at the lower price-levels is stiff indeed but the Japanese have yet to reach the stage where they can supply better-quality vehicles.

Handelsblatt: Do you yourself consider Japanese cars to be a match for their counterparts technically speaking?

Porsche: We have, of course, subjected Japanese cars to thorough tests and had to admit that the old view that the Japanese merely copy others is no longer true. Indeed, in a number of models we came up against technical perfection of the highest degree. We were amazed, let me tell you.

Handelsblatt: Will the Japanese get anywhere in Europe?

Porsche: There already are a good many firms that get on well with the Japanese. I am thinking particularly in terms of the accessories industry. We ourselves use Japanese components in our own models, though not many.

(Handelsblatt, 10 September 1971)

Fassnacht sets new 200 metres record

Hans Fassnacht has made it. In the salt-water baths at Landskrona, Sweden, the twenty-year-old Mannheim boy has set up a new world record of 2 min. 3.29 secs in the 200 metres butterfly.

A mere 48 hours after his European record of 2 min. 4.5 secs in Uppsala last year's three-time European champion at long last pulled off the coup he and his trainer Don Gambril have been planning for some time this season.

"It gives me particular pleasure because I was unable on account of the European Cup to enter for the 200 metres butterfly in the US championships in Houston and had to look on as Mark Spitz and Gary Hall set up a new world record of 2 min. 3.9 seconds.

"But after the 2 min. 4.5 secs in Uppsala I knew I was capable of an even faster time," Fassnacht concluded, these being his first words after pulling it off (he had announced his intention of trying for a new world record the week before).

Coach Gerhard Hetz who accompanied Hans Fassnacht and his own protégé Werner Lampe to Landskrona was afraid during the race that Fassnacht might not succeed in his declared intention.

"At the 150-metre mark Hans was far too fast with a time of 1 min. 31.8 secs. I was afraid he would slow down in the final length. But only Fassnacht has that much fight in him. He fairly ate up the last few metres," Hetz commented.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 September 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	5 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
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Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
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Jamaica	11 d
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Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
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Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.85
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Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.60
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.65
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
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Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
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Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
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Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.60
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
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USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
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